The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 48. WEEKLY EDITION. OCTOBER 7, 1876.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Official Statement for September.

Decrease During the Month, $2,915,365.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 2.—Following is an abstract of the public debt statement for the month of September:

Six per cent. bonds	$684,900,450
Five per cent. bonds	712,320,450
Total coin bonds	$1,397,220,900
Lawful money debt	14,000,000
Matured debt	2,738,939
Legal tenders	$346,681,472
Certificates of deposit	34,520,000
Fractional currency	29,858,415
Coin certificates	29,777,900
Total without interest	$ 462,717,783
Total debt	$2,176,776,418
Total interest	37,126,227
Total debt and interest	$2,203,902,645
Cash in Treasury—coin	64,787,719
Cash in Treasury—currency	12,524,945
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	34,520,000
Total in Treasury	$ 111,630,664
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,066,181,941
Decrease of debt during September	2,915,365
Decrease since June 30, 1876	7,172,769

Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest, payable in lawful money, principal outstanding

Interest accrued and not yet paid	64,623,512
Interest paid by United States	963,350
Interest repaid by transportation of mails	32,080,218
Balance of interest paid by United States	6,959,393
	25,129,824

DOUBLY HANGED.

A Bungled Execution at Coshocton, O.—Francis Ept Hung for Murder—The Drop Sprung, and the Victim Allowed to Hang Two Minutes, Screaming for Help—He Is Lifted Upon the Scaffold and the Rope Readjusted—Launched a Second Time, and His Neck Broken.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COSHOCTON, O., September 29, 1876.

Francis Ept, a German, was hanged here to-day, for the murder of Abraham Werthimer, committed in November last. The murder was one of the most cold-blooded and unprovoked in the annals of crime. The execution took place in the corroider of the county jail, and was witnessed by representatives of the press and about one hundred citizens.

He is a rather small man, five feet six inches in height, and thirty-three years old.

He appeared perfectly calm, except the rapid motion of his eyes as he glanced from one to another, which indicated slight nervousness.

The prisoner was brought in at 12:55 P. M. and placed upon the scaffold, where he received the extreme unction of the Catholic Church, administered by Father Eppinger, of Zanesville. He was asked if he wished to confess or say anything. As he had nothing to say, he bade the priest and Sheriff Lennan good-bye and stepped on the drop. The noose was then placed around his neck, straps about the feet, knees and arms, and handcuffed. The black cap was drawn over his face, and at 1:01 the drop was sprung. In the six feet, he was not killed. The knot slipped around under his chin and did not even produce strangulation, and a few seconds he commenced moaning and screaming for help and for them to "take it off!" "take it off!" After hanging two minutes in his position, he was lifted up and again placed on the scaffold, calling on God and Father Eppinger for help. His moans and intreaties were heartrending. He was again placed upon the drop, being able to walk without assistance. Again the drop was sprung, the fall this time dislocating the neck, the victim dying without a struggle. In twelve minutes life was declared to be extinct. In twenty minutes the body was taken down and taken charge of by the proper authorities, who will turn it over to the Coshocton Medical Society, if the relatives do not claim it. It is understood that his father resides in Columbus. This is the first execution in Coshocton county.

A TERRIBLE HURRICANE.

The Island of Porto Rico Devastated—Meager Accounts of a Great Destruction of Property—Several American Vessels Wrecked.

WASHINGTON, September 30.—The United States Consul at St. Juan, Porto Rico, reports to the State Department that he island was visited on the morning of he 13th inst. by a very violent hurricane, commencing at four A. M. and lasting until meridian of the same day. The Consul writes that communication with the interior and south part of the island is interrupted, the telegraph poles having been blown down, rivers swollen and bridges carried away, so that no information has been received nor can any approximation be formed with regard to the distress and amount of damages that must have been caused in other parts of the province by the hurricane. At this port he American schooner William J. Byrne, of Philadelphia, was driven ashore. No lives were lost. A survey was held on her, and she was reported a total wreck. Some coasting schooners belonging here were also stranded, and a number of lives lost. This capital has also suffered, and in the surrounding districts a great loss been heard from there is hardly a house standing. With the rise of the rivers and the hurricane the cane, rice and coffee estates are all ruined for the coming year.

Until the consular agencies he says: "I have only heard from Arecibo and Naguabo. At Arecibo there was fortunately no loss of life, but in the country in part to Aguadilla the coast is strew with wrecks. No American vessel is known to be among them. At Naguabo the American brig Valencia, of Boston, was driven ashore about 8 A. M. and became a total wreck. The crew were all saved. At or near the port of Yubacoa, District of Naguabo, the American brig George Latimer was stranded and became a total wreck. All hands were saved.

Mr. Haddock, Consular Agent at Naguabo, writes that the hurricane has done great damage in his district, from Yubacoa to Fajardo there is not one estate or building that have not suffered. I have hopes, he says, that the southern parts of the island may not have experienced the hurricane with the force that the north parts has suffered, and I trust may not have to report the loss of any more American vessels. I am obliged to make this report hurriedly, our only communication with the United States at this time being via Havana; and the steamer leaves this morning. There will be no steamer to-morrow, not even by sailing vessel, for two weeks. The crews of the wrecked American vessels will be cared for and and sent home as soon as possible.

PHILADELPHIA.

Bigger Still—The Admissions to the Centennial on Pennsylvania's Day 249,546—The Drop in Reading Shares—Accidents.

PHILADELPHIA, September 29.—Yesterday's cash admission were as follows: Main Exhibition, 217,878; schools, 33,785; live stock exhibition, 5,823; add dead heads, 12,000. Total 269,546.

The tumble of Reading Railroad stock on Wednesday from 44 to 37½ enailed heavy loss on many holders, and to-day's transactions were still more disastrous. Wednesday's market closed at 32¾, and it was thought very fortunate that a holiday was to come before further business, in order that the market might revive its tone. This morning it opened at 31, but by half-past eleven o'clock there was sales as low as 25¾, and at that moment it was standing at 26½. After 11:20 it vibrated between 25 and 27½, and at half-past twelve was steady at the downfall will result, it is feared, in serious crippling, if not the ruin of many who were large holders of the stock as an investment, as well as of others who bought for speculation.

During the exhibition of fire works at the Centennial ground last night, a serious accident was occasioned by the premature firing of some of the works, by which one man was very seriously injured by burning and otherwise. He was hurt so badly that he had to be carried on a stretcher to the Atlas Hotel, where his injuries were attended to.

Cash receipts of admission to the Exposition yesterday were $15,741.

There are rumors to-day of serious and even fatal accidents on some of the railroads last evening, in the movement of the vast crowd from the grounds, but they cannot be traced to reliable sources.

It is announced by the Secretary of the Centennial Commission that written reports of the judges upon which awards to exhibitors are based will be published in groups, as approved by the Commission, and as speedily as they can be prepared. The report for each group will be prefaced by a statement of the principles upon which the system of awards is based, with the names and rules for the guidance of the group jury. Every exhibitor receiving an award will be entitled, upon application, to a copy of the report upon his exhibit.

A large Centennial excursion from Detroit and vicinity arrived this evening.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Hostilities in Servia.

MONTENEGRO OPPOSED TO PEACE—TCHERNAYEFF REFUSES TO RESIGN—THE PORTE TO REPLY TO THE POWERS ON SUNDAY.

LONDON, September 29.—A special from Cattora says: The report comes from authentic sources that the Montenegrins are unwilling to conclude peace without extensive concessions of territory by Turkey.

A Vienna telegram states that the Russian Consul at Belgrade has intimated to Tchernayeff that his resignation would prevent complications, and it is reported Tchernayeff has refused to resign.

A dispatch from Livadia says the Russian Minister of War is in Caucasus, inspecting the fortifications finished and in process of construction. He is also investigating the truth of the complaints made against the Turks of violating the frontier.

A telegram from Belgrade says M. Ristics, Minister of War, has returned from the army. He and General Tchernayeff were unable to agree.

A dispatch from Constantinople states that the Porte will reply to the proposal of the Powers on Sunday.

RUSSIA'S OPINION—WAR INEVITABLE—SERVIANS WANT MILAN AS KING—SUWAROFF'S MISSION TO VIENNA—NEWS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE SATISFACTORY—THE SITUATION PRECARIOUS—THE CZAR AVERSE TO WAR—NO DOUBT AS TO AUSTRIA'S POSITION—A GREAT BATTLE IMMINENT.

LONDON, September 29.—The *Times'* correspondent at Belgrade telegraphs: There has been no change here to-day, although the excitement is not as great as it was. It is believed by the Russians that the conditions of peace proposed by the Powers will be rejected by the Porte. If they are, the continuance of the war is certain. It would be madness for Turkey to reject the advice tendered her. The Russians and Servians are hardy races, and can endure a winter campaign well; but the Turks cannot. The Servian Government will maintain silence on the question of making Prince Milan King, but the advocates of Servian royalty, who are in a vast majority, declare the proclamation must be made with all due solemnity in Belgrade. In such case some consuls would probably be instructed by their Governments to retire from Belgrade.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, commenting on General Suwaroff's mission to Vienna, says: This is the same envoy the Czar sent last autumn on a mission to Belgrade to disuade the Servians from going to war. Although the duty was unpalatable, the General then conducted his mission so well that he became the most popular person in Belgrade. It, therefore, the Czar feels prompted to act directly in the affairs of Servia, and thus place himself in a position antagonistic to the interests of Austria, his present envoy is the proper person to communicate his views to the Austrian Emperor, between whom and the Czar strong personal sympathies exist. The personal communication has political importance, irrespective of the contents of the letter of which the envoy is bearer.

The Berlin correspondent says he is satisfactory. The Porte is inclined to accept the peace conditions, but seeks a form more compatible with its dignity. Only slight prospect acceptance of the conditions as they stand can prevent further complications. The position appears very precarious, and the Porte has been made fully aware of the fact.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* says: The Czar is described as severe to war, but he has permitted warlike addresses. Austria has left no doubt of its position. The attempt to establish a purely Sclavonic policy and a Sclavonic press in and out of Servia determines the Vienna Government that Russia is ready for war.

In recent encounters the Servians have displayed the royal insignia. The army of the Timok has also proclaimed Milan King. The Russian General Novoseloff has assumed command of the army of the Iber.

A dispatch from Belgrade to the *Daily News* says: A great battle is imminent. General Tchernayeff has been requested to come to Belgrade by the Russian Consul, and has refused, because he intended to make an attack on the Turkish lines.

The *Daily Telegraph's* special from Belgrade reports that England has expressed officially to Servia her sympathy, but a course adopted in the face of the fact that Servia first sought England's good offices. It is represented that the Russian party do not object to a long armistice.

THE WAR RENEWED IN EARNEST—THE SERVIANS GET IN SOME GOOD WORK.

BELGRADE, September 29.—The Servian force, under Generals Tchernayeff and Popovich, simultaneously attacked the Turks on Thursday morning, and drove them beyond Teschitzo. During the engagement the Servian artillery fired seven cassons of gun powder in the Turkish ammunition depot. The explosion created fearful havoc among the Turks. General Horvatovich made a flank movement and occupied the heights in the rear of the Turkish position. It is stated the Turkish army is now threatened on three sides, namely: General Tchernayeff, with the bulk of the Servian army, threatens their front; General Popovich, their left wing, and General Horvatovich their rear. The fighting lasted till eight last night, and was resumed this morning.

THE TURKS CLAIM A "GLORIOUS VICTORY"—PEACE NEGOTIATIONS PROGRESSING—NO IMPORTANCE ATTACHED TO SERVIA'S ACTION.

LONDON, September 29.—The *Standard's* correspondent near Delegrade telegraphs that the battle of Thursday was a glorious victory for the Turks. The Turkish army was all day under fire from the whole line of Servian redoubts and batteries, which stretch in a semi-circle of twenty miles, and have one hundred guns mounted. In the afternoon the Turks assumed the offensive and defeated the Servians, inflicting enormous losses.

The *Standard's* Paris dispatch says: The following statement was made by the French Foreign Office to-night: In diplomatic circles no importance is attached to the decision of the Rustics Cabinet. Peace negotiations are actively progressing. Servia's conduct is thought to proceed merely from a desire to influence mediation favorably to herself. The reply of the Porte will be entirely satisfactory to the Powers. It will be made officialy on Sunday, when the Powers will summon Servia to fulfil the proposed conditions. The correspondent adds that the armistice has facilitated the public uneasiness concerning the Eastern prospects.

The *Times'* dispatch from Belgrade reports that the situation continues gloomy and becomes more complicated. The only chance of peace is Turkey's agreement to the conditions proposed by the Powers. If these are agreed to by the Turks, Russia will have an excellent opportunity of vindicating her sincerity. In fact, all parties in this game of diplomacy would then have to show their hands. The war party here mock at all allusions to peace. They declare Rustics does nothing except what Russia likes. They even assert that whatever Russia may profess to other Powers, she is really for war until the Turks are driven from Constantinople. It is idle for Russia to talk of neutrality with a Russian army in Servia.

The same correspondent says accounts of the operations at the front are confused, and both sides claim a victory on Thursday. The Servians are constructing winter quarters. Should the war continue there will be nothing but raids during the winter. Field operations must be deferred until spring, when the war party expect Russia will be on the ground for a great campaign, which is to bring her to Constantinople.

A Berlin special to the *Times* quotes a very severe criticism of the policy pursued by the town Council of Nicholieff, which the correspondent says coincides with the intimations that unless an extended armistice be concluded, popular enthusiasm may force the Czar to war.

PROBABILITY THAT PRINCE MILAN WILL BE CROWNED KING—THE REPORTED FIGHTING ON THE MORAVA RIVER INCORRECT.

LONDON, September 30.—A Belgrade dispatch to the *Daily News* says: "It is said that Prince Milan will leave Belgrade for Paratchin early next week. This is regarded as proof of the improbability of any peace arrangements being concluded. It is said to be highly probable that Prince Milan will be crowned King, as soon as he is removed from the restraints of Belgrade. Three hundred and sixty Cossacks arrived in Belgrade on Friday. Two hundred more are expected on Saturday and six hundred on Sunday."

A dispatch to the *Times* from Belgrade says the movements on the Morava river are comparatively insignificant. The Servians do not boast very loudly of Thursday's battle. Official Turkish telegrams claim a victory. The newspaper correspondents suppress the news of defeats, and seem to agree that the Turks had the advantage.

The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Alexinatz in a dispatch to that paper, says the Turks gained a great victory on Thursday, which they could have followed up with disastrous results to the Servians were it not for the armistice, which the Turkish commander still treats as valid.

A dispatch from Ragusa says the Prince of Montenegro has left Cettigne to join his army.

A dispatch from Belgrade says the reported resumption of fighting on the Morava river yesterday was incorrect.

General Komaroff has resigned his post as Chief of Staff of the Army of the Morava and returned to Russia. His successor is not yet known.

General Ranko Olimpics has been reappointed commander of the Army of the Drina. Leschjanin will hold a subordinate command in the same army.

DIPLOMATIC PHASES OF THE WAR—HON. ROBERT LOWE INSISTS ON THE CALLING OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT—THE CZAR'S AUTOGRAPH LETTER IN THE INTERESTS OF PEACE—THE PORTE'S REPLY TO THE POWERS—DISPUTE BETWEEN PRINCE MILAN AND THE SERVIAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

LONDON, September 30.—Right Hon. Robert Lowe publishes a letter in the *Times* this morning on the Eastern question. He vehemently insists upon the necessity of calling Parliament together to determine whether the present policy of the Ministry is to be pursued.

The *Times*, in a leading article, says: "The Czar is doubtless anxious to keep the contest within its present limits, and he is believed to have given pacific assurances to Emperor Francis Joseph in the autograph letter which is creating the curiosity of the Continent. But there is grave reason to fear that if hostilities are not stopped immediately, the healing influences of diplomacy will be baffled. A prominent St. Petersburg newspaper is allowed to say that Russia is resolutely and irrevocably determined to finish the Eastern question. The Czar thanks the Town Council of Becclauff for their warlike address, and no attempt is made to prevent the rush of soldiers to Servia. In fact the Russian people are introducing the startling novelty of applying the principle of limited liability to war. Russia will incur a heavy responsibility if she does not endeavor to stop the present excitement.

A Paris dispatch to the *Times* says: "Information from Vienna authorizes the statement that the object of the Czar's autograph letter to Emperor Francis Joseph is to induce Austria to enter into common action in the interests of peace."

A dispatch from Reuter's Telegram Company from Paris says the substance of the Porte's reply to the Powers has already reached the French Government. It is said to be of a nature to accelerate a pacific solution of the Eastern question. The Porte only makes some reservations relative to the reforms to be accomplished, and express the wish that the provinces to be affected by them should not be designated by name. The Powers, on the other hand, desire to designate Bosnia, Bulgaria and Herzegovina by name.

A dispatch from Belgrade to Reuter's Telegram Company, dated Thursday, says: "There was a serious dispute yesterday between Prince Milan and M. Ristics, the Servian Minister for Foreign Affairs. M. Ristics desires the conclusion of an armistice, but Prince Milan would not listen to the proposition. Ultimately the war party prevailed, and M. Ristics transferred the resignation which Prince Milan declined to receive. M. Ristics was with difficulty persuaded to remain in office. England and Russia are greatly incensed at Servia for rejecting an armistice. The British representative, speaking on behalf of the Earl of Derby, said Servia must no longer rely on England for sympathies which she no longer deserves.

THE PORTE'S ANSWER NOT READY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 1.—Contrary to expectation, no meeting of the extraordinary council was held to-day, to decide upon the reply to the peace proposal of the European Powers.

TCHERNAYEFF'S PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

The news from Belgrade is satisfactory. The Porte is inclined to accept the peace conditions, but seeks a form more compatible with its dignity. Only slight prospect acceptance of the conditions as they stand can prevent further complications. The position appears very precarious, and the Porte has been made fully aware of the fact.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* says: The Czar is described as severe to war, but he has permitted warlike addresses. Austria has left no doubt of its position. The attempt to establish a purely Sclavonic policy and a Sclavonic press in and out of Servia determines the Vienna Government that Russia is ready for war.

In recent encounters the Servians have displayed the royal insignia. The army of the Timok has also proclaimed Milan King. The Russian General Novoseloff has assumed command of the army of the Iber.

A dispatch from Belgrade to the *Daily News* says: A great battle is imminent. General Tchernayeff has been requested to come to Belgrade by the Russian Consul, and has refused, because he intended to make an attack on the Turkish lines.

The *Daily Telegraph's* special from Belgrade reports that England has expressed officially to Servia her sympathy, but a course adopted in the face of the fact that Servia first sought England's good offices. It is represented that the Russian party do not object to a long armistice.

THE WAR RENEWED IN EARNEST—THE SERVIANS GET IN SOME GOOD WORK.

BELGRADE, September 29.—The Servian force, under Generals Tchernayeff and Popovich, simultaneously attacked the Turks on Thursday morning, and drove them beyond Teschitzo. During the engagement the Servian artillery fired seven cassons of gun powder in the Turkish ammunition depot. The explosion created fearful havoc among the Turks. General Horvatovich made a flank movement and occupied the heights in the rear of the Turkish position. It is stated the Turkish army is now threatened on three sides, namely: General Tchernayeff, with the bulk of the Servian army, threatens their front; General Popovich, their left wing, and General Horvatovich their rear. The fighting lasted till eight last night, and was resumed this morning.

THE TURKS CLAIM A "GLORIOUS VICTORY"—PEACE NEGOTIATIONS PROGRESSING—NO IMPORTANCE ATTACHED TO SERVIA'S ACTION.

LONDON, September 29.—The *Standard's* correspondent near Delegrade telegraphs that the battle of Thursday was a glorious victory for the Turks. The Turkish army was all day under fire from the whole line of Servian redoubts and batteries, which stretch in a semi-circle of twenty miles, and have one hundred guns mounted. In the afternoon the Turks assumed the offensive and defeated the Servians, inflicting enormous losses.

The *Standard's* Paris dispatch says: The following statement was made by the French Foreign Office to-night: In diplomatic circles no importance is attached to the decision of the Rustics Cabinet. Peace negotiations are actively progressing. Servia's conduct is thought to proceed merely from a desire to influence mediation favorably to herself. The reply of the Porte will be entirely satisfactory to the Powers. It will be made officialy on Sunday, when the Powers will summon Servia to fulfil the proposed conditions. The correspondent adds that the armistice has facilitated the public uneasiness concerning the Eastern prospects.

The *Times'* dispatch from Belgrade reports that the situation continues gloomy and becomes more complicated. The only chance of peace is Turkey's agreement to the conditions proposed by the Powers. If these are agreed to by the Turks, Russia will have an excellent opportunity of vindicating her sincerity. In fact, all parties in this game of diplomacy would then have to show their hands. The war party here mock at all allusions to peace. They declare Rustics does nothing except what Russia likes. They even assert that whatever Russia may profess to other Powers, she is really for war until the Turks are driven from Constantinople. It is idle for Russia to talk of neutrality with a Russian army in Servia.

The same correspondent says accounts of the operations at the front are confused, and both sides claim a victory on Thursday. The Servians are constructing winter quarters. Should the war continue there will be nothing but raids during the winter. Field operations must be deferred until spring, when the war party expect Russia will be on the ground for a great campaign, which is to bring her to Constantinople.

A Berlin special to the *Times* quotes a very severe criticism of the policy pursued by the town Council of Nicholieff, which the correspondent says coincides with the intimations that unless an extended armistice be concluded, popular enthusiasm may force the Czar to war.

FIGHTING ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

LONDON, October 2.—A telegram to the *Times* from Belgrade says: A dispatch from head-quarters of the army of Servia announces that on Friday the Turks from Schiljegovatz attacked the Servians on two sides. Fighting continued all Friday. On Friday evening both sides maintained their positions. Fighting was resumed on Saturday. The Servians sustained considerable loss. The Russians displayed great bravery. Two Servian and thirty Russian officers were killed. The same dispatch says a rumor has reached Belgrade that Turkey will accept peace conditions, provided Servia is made to do so likewise. Four hundred Russians arrived at Belgrade on Saturday.

RUSSIAN TROOPS UNDER ORDERS — THE CZAR'S LETTER.

LONDON, October 2.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Times* says that a considerable portion of the Russian army have received orders to be ready for immediate concentration. The cavalry and field artillery are now on a war footing, and the infantry are ready to march. The *Times'* Berlin correspondent gives substantially the same account of the Czar's letter to the Emperor of Austria as that given by the Paris correspondent, and published this morning. He also says the Czar proposes that Servia shall retain her present independence under Russian Generals. Notwithstanding the Servian steps taken by the Prussian progressional conviction that Russia does not want to go to war.

SCLAVONIANS ENTER BOSNIA AND ATTACK THE MOSLEMS.

LONDON, October 2.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Serajevo states that 1,500 armed Austrian-Sclavonians entered Bosnia on Saturday. They are attacking the Moslems, and inciting the inhabitants to insurrection. The Turks are marching against them from Banjaluka.

Great Britain.

THE ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL HOP CROP.

LONDON, September 29.—The English hop crop is now nearly secured. The color is generally better, and the proportion of low, diseased samples less than expected; but on account of changes of temperature and lack of moisture during the most critical period of the growth, the product is thin and extremely varied. On the Continent, except in Belgium, the crops, especially in Germany, are reduced, being less than a quarter of those last season. Germans must contrive to buy in the English and American markets more or less for the next ten months. American hops of '76 are quoted at £8@£8 8s. There have been very few arrivals.

AN AMERICAN "SPIRITUALIST" FRAUD COMES TO GRIEF.

LONDON, October 2.—The American spiritual medium, Dr. Slade, appeared at Bow street Police Court to-day in answer to two summons taken out by Professor Edwin Ray Lankester, F. R. S., &c. The first summons is under the vagrant act, and the second charges him with conspiring with one Simmons (his assistant) to defraud. The charge of conspiracy was first proceeded with. Professor Lankester deposed that he had seen Slade himself write messages which he professed were spiritual manifestations. The case excites great interest, and the court room was crowded. After a hearing the case was adjourned for one week. Slade and Simmons being admitted to bail.

Spain.

FOURTEEN LIVES LOST.

CORK, October 1.—A ferryboat was swamped on Saturday evening in Yougal harbor, and fourteen persons drowned, nearly all farmers and their wives.

WASHINGTON.

A WEEKLY LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending September 26, 1876, and each patent in the list will bear this date. Reported expressly for the COMMERCIAL by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

H. McDonald, Allegheny—Furnace.
J. Reese, Pittsburgh—Utilizing old rails.
W. F. Uhlinger, Philadelphia—Millstone dresser.
J. O. Bentley, Philadelphia—Wash board.
C. J. Ferguson, Philadelphia—Lock hinges.
J. Foster, Philadelphia—Needle threader.
J. A. Pierce, Philadelphia—Carburetor.
H. H. Bridenbecker, Philadelphia—Blowers.
T. J. Hatch, Limerick station—Cooking range.
H. M. Reardon, McGraw—Oil well rod.
F. Taylor, Covington—Irrigating apparatus.
G. A. Dwyer, Philadelphia—Fire arrester.
L. J. Boyd, Coatesville—Plaiting machine.
J. Davis, Emlenstonville—Fire arrester.
A. Hervely, New Albany—Straw cutter.
E. P. Worrall, West Chester—Bee hives.
Designs—H. P. Roberts, Tunkhannock—Clothes drier.
Trade Mark—R. E. Smith, Coatesville—Cigars.

OHIO.

M. Oliver, Dayton—Rocking chair.
W. A. Lawrence, McZena—Bolt cutter.
A. A. Seymour, Ogden—Horse shoe blank.
J. S. Byers, Cincinnati—Evaporating pan.
Romer & Stoddard, Cincinnati—Hub band.
J. Gerrard, Cincinnati—Grain binder.
H. B. Turner, Somerset—Lubricator.
T. B. Fagan, Van Wert—Gang plow.
S. S. Lapham, Cleveland—Manufacture of wash boards.
W. Aldrich, Dayton—Cultivator.
J. H. Hollins, Portsmouth—Stopper.
G. F. Knight, Carroll—Chimney.
C. W. Tarr, Plymouth—Lifting jack.
J. H. Williams, Portsmouth—Manufacture of horse shoes, two cases.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Revenue Officer Murdered in Tennessee

MEMPHIS, October 2.—On last Saturday Captain F. H. Torbett and S. H. McAlexander, Deputy United States Marshal, attempted to arrest a moonshiner named Giles, in Henry county, Tennessee, who resisted and fired upon the officers, killing Torbett, and then fled. McAlexander fired the shot gun at McAlexander, the charge passing through his cloak. Giles then fled. McAlexander arrived here this morning with the body of Captain Torbett. Giles is a desperate character, and was badly wounded recently by Deputy Marshal Gibson in resisting an arrest. Torbett was a gallant officer in the Sixteenth United States Infantry.

A Blind Man Murders His Family and Commits Suicide—Burglary.

NEW YORK, October 2.—James Mank, a blind professor of music, residing on the top floor, at No. 301 West Third-third street, shot his wife last night, inflicting a mortal wound. He also shot his child, Amelia, three and a half years old. She died soon. He then shot himself, killing himself instantly.

Burglars entered the store of Franklin Horton, 42 Alton street, Saturday night or Sunday, and broke open the safe and secured $20,000 worth of jewelry. No articles were made.

CASUALTIES.

An Old Man Drowned at Wellsburg, West Virginia.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LA GRANGE, O., October 2.—Thomas Hodgins, an old man seventy years of age, was drowned in the river at Wellsburg, W. Va., on Saturday morning. He was engaged in watering a horse at the river water cart. The horse backed into deep water. A skiff went immediately to the assistance of Mr. Hodgins, and he was taken out, but all efforts to resuscitate him were unavailing. Mr. Hodgins had a brother drowned in the Ohio river some two years ago.

Two Men Killed and Nine Injured by a Boiler Explosion.

CINCINNATI, October 2.—By the bursting of a boiler of an engine used in driving a grain separator on the farm of William Johnson, near Agro, Ind., on Saturday, two young men, Jones and Wesley Johnson, were instantly killed and nine others were injured, some of them seriously.

STATE NEWS.

Snow flakes fell at Lebanon and Reading this week.

The Seltzinger ore mines, in Berks county, are flooded and work had to be suspended.

The recent hail storm in Huntingdon broke over seven hundred panes of glass in Robertsville.

The fourth annual fair of the Sanbury Agricultural Association will be held October 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th.

Mr. John B. McCay has retired from the Delaware county *Democrat*, and is succeeded by Mr. William Orr.

The temperance crusaders at New Castle have turned their attention to the barber shops and had them closed on Sunday.

In five days of last week the Pennsylvania Railroad carried 249,697 passengers between New York and Philadelphia.

Up to and including Thursday last, 4,671,217 persons have paid to enter the exhibition grounds at Philadelphia, the total receipts amounting to $2,122,460.

A scale, with a weighing capacity of one hundred tons, said to be the largest in the world, has been erected at the inclined plane at Ashley, Luzerne county.

Mr. E. H. Robinson, cashier of the First National Bank of Wellsboro, died in that place on Monday from the effect of a fall into an open cellar-way on Sunday evening.

Miss Kate M. Scott, of Brookville, Jefferson county, is writing a history of the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. She is thoroughly competent for the task.

The young men of Wilkesbarre had better prepare to walk Spanish. A young ladies' rite club has been formed in that town, and the members will practice shooting. If any one of those young ladies takes aim at a likely young man he had better yield at once. "This is leap year, Coo," and there is no danger of the sterner sex in that locality.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been so much annoyed by tramps, who persist in riding on their trains (in some instances defying and overpowering the trains), that determined efforts are now making to abate the nuisance. Under an act of Assembly, passed in 1855, the company is empowered to appoint special police, in such numbers and at points as they may deem desirable, said policemen to be commissioned by the Governor, and to have power to arrest all persons attempting to get on the cars without authority. Under this act the company are having their engineers, brakemen, flagmen and other employees sworn in as policemen. This will give them power to summarily arrest all trespassers, and will go far toward breaking up one of the greatest annoyances to which railroads are subjected.

The Reading *Times* says: Along the South Mountain range, from Fritztown to Womelsdorf, there are numerous small peach orchards, which have borne this year astonishing crops of fruit. The recent heavy storm of rain and wind knocked down the fruit in many orchards, and peaches have been selling for the past ten days in Wernersville, Robesonia and Womelsdorf as low as two cents per bushel. Even at this low price it has been impossible to dispose of the large crop, and hundreds of bushels have been reported to have gone to waste. Several widows residing on the South Mountains above Robesonia are said to have had a crop of several hundred bushels. The storm knocked down the peaches, and, as the women had no way to get them to market, the greater portion of the crop went to waste.

PENNSYLVANIA'S DAY.

Speeches of Governor Hartranft and Senator Cameron.

Among the interesting features of Pennsylvania's day—Thursday—at the Centennial, were brief speeches by distinguished sons of the Commonwealth. Space can be found for only two of these—those of Governor John F. Hartranft and our venerable United States Senator, Hon. Simon Cameron. The Governor said:

One hundred years ago the first Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania was adopted, and from that day to this the course of the people has been onward; they have continued and still continue to advance in prosperity. The Commonwealth has never taken a step backward. In increase of population it has made rapid steps onward; it has grown wealthier day by day; the development of its internal resources has proved both its enterprise and its possession of all things to make a great Commonwealth; its far-reaching lines of railroads and canals speak of its prosperity, and everything about us is an evidence of a great and enterprising people. The people of the State are deserving of unstinted praise for the part they have taken in this international masterpiece, and for the great advancement they have made in the past century in education and all the interests that make up a glorious people.

The Hon. Simon Cameron spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: This is a great day for Pennsylvania. I am glad to be here to greet you, my fellow citizens, for we have reason to be proud on such an occasion. And not only as Pennsylvanians, but as Americans also, have we reason to feel that we this day stand foremost among the nations of the earth. In other countries similar exhibitions have been held, but none on so grand a scale as this. Scores of other peoples, and even the isles of the sea, have contributed toward this great occasion. And what is a source of especial pride to Philadelphia and to Americans is, that notwithstanding all the great expenditures of money, not one connected with the management has been charged with any maladministration. Philadelphia has been unkindly and unjustly criticised. Many intimated that we could not make the Exhibition a success. But I was satisfied in my own heart that, had all others held back or withdrawn from this movement, Philadelphia and Pennsylvania alone would have begun and carried to completion this great Exhibition, and paid all its cost without asking aid from any others. Little did I think that I should live to behold such a sight as here met my gaze this day—a city springing up as if by magic, with nearly a quarter of a million of strangers as visitors. My heart is full of deep emotion, and I pray God that the future of Pennsylvania may be even more glorious than its past, and its free institutions ever remain as monuments of the wisdom and forethought of our fathers.

AN OLD SOLDIER'S STORY.

How the Next President of the United States Paid for Supper, Lodging and Breakfast.

[From the Monongahela Republican.]

"In the winter of 1864," said Adam Wickerham to some of the boys, the other evening, "the old Twenty-second Cavalry was guarding Mill Bridge below Martinsburg. Some portion of our mess had built a cabin at the bridge, and were doing guard duty there. The February storm washed the bridge away, and high water made the fording too deep to pass. One evening a cavalryman rode up to our cabin and seemed very much disappointed at not being able to pass. He invited him to stay all night, and bunk with us. He said he belonged to an Ohio regiment, and was very anxious to get over to Trolson's house, some half a mile beyond. Thinking that morning might find the creek low enough to cross, he picketed his horse in our pine shanty stable, and after a frugal supper from our mess board, he produced his pouch of killikinic, and then, smoking awhile, and asking a number of questions, wrapped himself in his over-coat and went to sleep. In the morning while the boys went out to feed, others to go on duty, while Jim White set about the breakfast. Giving the stranger a look, Jim said in his blunt way, 'Look here, stranger, suppose you go and get some wood; every man has to work his way on this steamer.' The grave looking boy smiled, but said nothing, lighted his pipe, and started out. Something in his manner caused some to remark, 'better look out, Dixon, that may be an old officer in disguise,' and I have the honor to command the division which was yesterday moved over to Trolson's, and which I hoped to join by this route.' It was, indeed, Rutherford B. Hayes, whose gallantry at Cedar Creek, the previous October, had made Colonel Hayes General Hayes—the same right which made Sheridan Lieutenant General, and which made General Hayes Governor of Ohio.

CONFEDERATE INTOLERANCE.

Every Man Who Votes the Republican Ticket to be Ostracised.

The Democratic clubs throughout South Carolina are adopting the following resolutions. We reprint them, so that the people can see and understand what political persecution means in the South. This is but one measure that is taken by the rebel Democrats for the suppression of free speech, free thought and free action. It is safe to say that if such a proceeding as this should be attempted in any Northern community, the people of both parties would join in denouncing the authors of it as unworthy to live under a free government. In the South it is a natural expression of that sentiment which has always been made ready for any man in the region to exercise his constitutional and natural right to hold what political opinions he prefers:

"1. *Resolved*, That we will not rent land to any Radical leader, or any member of his family, or furnish a home, or give employment to any such leader or any member of his family.

"2. That we will not furnish any such leader, or any member of his family, any supplies, such as provisions, farm implements, stock, &c., except so far as contracts for the present crop are concerned.

"3. That we will not purchase anything that any Radical leader, or any of his family may offer for sale, or sell any such leader, or any member of his family, anything whatever."

The "Keracter" of the Democratic Party.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

While listening with pleasure and satisfaction to the eloquent, cogent and soul-stirring speech of Mr. Ingersoll, at City Hall, September 15th, we were reminded, as he forcibly defined the situation of the Democratic party, of a remark once made by Mr. Lincoln to Dr. Robertson, which seems so appropriate and illustrative that we cannot deny ourselves the opportunity of giving it to your readers. In the afternoon of the day on which Mr. Webster delivered his speech on the laying of the cornerstone of Bunker Hill monument, he called on Mr. Adams. During his call, another friend of Mr. A.'s called to inquire his health. Mr. Adams said: "I am not well—I inhabit a weak, frail, decayed tenement open to the winds and broken in upon by the storms, and, what is worse, from all I can learn, the landlord does not intend repairing."

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1876.

EX-GOVERNOR PERRY, of South Carolina, has written a long letter to prove that the real credit of emancipation belongs to the white people of the South. In the same way in which the real credit of the Protestant Reformation may be said to have belonged to the Pope, we suppose, but making it necessary and inevitable.

THE foreign commerce of New York, last week, was: Merchandise imports, $5,499,-261; produce exports, $3,550,475, and specie exports $138,268. The total imports of merchandise at that port since January 1, this year, were $220,681,601, against $257,124,160 for the corresponding period in 1875, and $309,573,072 in 1874; the total exports of produce were $196,517,890, against $185,442,681 in 1875, and $217,962,504 in 1874, and the total exports of specie were $40,232,575, against $62,877,017 in 1875, and $43,337,847 in 1874.

IT IS sometimes interesting and profitable to notice the statistics of the Bank of England. At the recent semi-annual meeting of the corporation, it was stated that the net profits of the bank during the last half year had been, in round numbers, three and a quarter millions of dollars, or at the rate of six and one-half millions a year. After declaring a dividend at the rate of nine per cent. per annum, the amount remaining in hand to go on with was upward of fifteen millions of dollars. This is something like a bank.

GEORGIA has been so thoroughly subjugated by the Democratic shot gun policy, that the Republicans now scarcely make a contest at the elections. Hence, all that is worth observing in the election of yesterday is its indication of the violence of the Confederate revival in the South, thus exhibiting how strong is the Southern hope to rule the nation through the triumph of the Democratic party. The new Legislature will elect a successor to United States Senator THOMAS M. NORWOOD (Democrat), whose term expires March 3, 1877. The last Legislature was Democratic by a majority of 36 in the Senate and 145 in the House.

THE consolidation of the internal revenue districts has been completed. It is feared that serious losses to the Government will ensue through this stroke of Democratic "economy." Even before the consolidation was effected the districts were so large that a Collector could only with great labor collect the revenue, and now the territory under nearly every one of these is increased about half, while the number of collectors is reduced in the same ratio. There will be a saving of some $200,000 to the Government in the matter of salaries and expenses of collection, but the Department anticipates a loss to the Government of fully ten times that amount.

DEMOCRATIC Congressional nominations are almost invariably made with reference to their sympathies with the South during the civil war, and the probability that they will act in accordance with the wishes of the ex-Confederates on questions in which the latter feel special interest. HOPKINS and COCHRANE are instances exactly in point. Hence it follows that no man who cherishes an honest attachment to Republican principles can, in this critical hour of our history, refuse to support honest, tried and faithful representatives of those principles, or by neglecting to vote at all, contribute indirectly to the success of the party which deliberately proposes to overthrow and destroy all the results which Republicans have achieved during and since the war.

ONE important fact in connection with the pretended economy of the Democratic House is that it made no reduction of taxation whatever. This is something which the Republican Congresses have never failed to do, as witness the following list of reductions for several years, under Republican auspices, embracing simply the annual reductions in internal taxation and custom duties:

Act of July 13, 1866	$35,000,000 00
Act of March 2, 1867	40,000,000 00
Act of February 5, 1870	23,000,000 00
Acts of March 1, July 29, 1868	45,000,000 00
Act of July 14, 1870	28,818,677 22
Acts of May 1, June 6, 1872	34,824,751 38

When it is considered that the Democrats made no reduction whatever, and that their pretended saving of thirty millions dwindles down in the face of facts to much less than twelve millions, the "brilliant record" of the Democratic House is considerably dimmed.

THE elections in Connecticut and Colorado are extremely encouraging to the Republicans. Connecticut has been Democratic for four years, and is at last awaking to a realizing sense of her condition. The Republican gain in a very few towns reported are 2,500, and as the Republicans have but 6,000 to overcome, these gains indicate a certain Republican triumph in November.

The election in Colorado is much more important. It secures three electoral votes to HAYES and WHEELER, and a gain of one Congressman and two Senators in Congress. It impossible to overestimate this result. It should, and undoubtedly will, encourage our friends in Indiana and Ohio. Connecticut was Democratic by 6,000 last year, and Colorado by 2,600. To secure both of these States on a preliminary election is a triumph of the grandest kind, and must nerve our friends in Indiana and Ohio for a successful campaign next Tuesday.

THE present attitude of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS reminds us of the treachery of his father and grandfather to the old Federal party, and confirms the charge that "treachery was hereditary in the family." HILDRETH, the New England historian, writing of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, says: "ADAMS' sudden change of party having occurred just as his Senatorial term was about to expire, and when the prospect was that the vacancy would be filled by a Democratic Legislature, had exposed him to the charge of acting the part of a political mercenary. Perceiving that the Federalists had no longer any chance of re-establishing their political power, he had seized, it was said, the first convenient opportunity to transfer himself to the dominant side, and by a blind and implicit submission to the dictates of the Executive, to take that test of political orthodoxy most current at Washington. The Essex Junto Federalists, who had regarded the conduct of the elder ADAMS in reopening the negotiations with France as a piece of treachery to the Federal party, now exclaimed, with upraised hands, that "*treachery was hereditary in the family.*"

THE National Board of Health is in annual session at Boston. That city affords a wide field for the practical operation of sanitary science. The average death rate in Boston for many years, especially from preventable causes, has been far above the nominal rate. In some parts of the city, where the soil water stands most of the time near the surface of the ground, and the sewers are ineffectual, the mortality is alarming. The houses in a certain section of the city, it is stated, are unfit for habitation. In the period of seven months in a small section there were sixty-one deaths of children under five years of age. There are other parts of the city in no better condition. Only a small portion of the territory embraced within the city limits is so situated as to drain its soil to a proper sanitary level. The rest contains water at different levels up to the very surface, and in many places water stands on the top of the ground much of the year. There are acres upon acres densely covered with tenement and other dwelling houses, whose cellars and basements are wet throughout the year, and whose yards are seldom dry. This state of things is not at all creditable to the authorities of that somewhat over-complacent "center of civilization."

SENATOR BLAINE hit the nail squarely on the head in his speech at Cincinnati, the other day, when he declared that the first political duty of every loyal voter in the North, at this juncture, was to make certain of the election of a Republican Congress. The struggle in this country to-day is for the possession of the House of Representatives. That House has the power to tax and the power to appropriate money. They hold the purse and the sword of the nation, and the rebel Democracy are now striving as they never before strove for anything in this world, to hold possession of that House. They have got it to-day as absolutely as they ever had it in the old pro-slavery days; and the one hundred and ten Northern Democrats, including the Democratic members from the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Congressional districts of this State, take their lessons from the seventy Southern members, and do exactly as they are bid. In their own section they will shotgun the whole business through, unless deterred by the military power of the United States. Not a single Republican electoral vote, or Republican member of Congress, is to be confidently depended upon from the Southern States. The honor and safety of the nation are in the keeping of the Republicans of the North.

OHIO AND INDIANA.

THE Democrats appear to have given up Indiana, and are now concentrating all their strength on Ohio. The Republican leaders in Ohio are supposed by the Democracy to have been asleep, and they have made a bold dash along the whole line, hoping to profit by the supineness or overconfidence of the Republicans.

The first result of this dash has been, of course, to weaken the faith of the Republican leaders; but as they have passed through just such experience before, they ought to be aware, as they now probably are, that Democratic credulity is always great, and that it is never safe to take Democratic boasting at its words. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

In 1863, on the afternoon of the day of election, we met the late George D. Pugh and asked him what the result would be. He replied that Vallandigham would be elected Governor by a decisive majority. Mr. Pugh had been all over the State. He had addressed immense gatherings of Democrats, and he firmly believed that victory was in the air, and that the ballots, then soon to be counted, would verify his opinion. The Republicans, while glorying in their cause, and believing that it was right and would succeed, were nervous, and there were no *facts* upon which they could figure out a certain victory. Everything depended upon the patriotism of the people, and that was an unknown quantity. The country was in the midst of the war, the latter had not been successful. There was much to discourage and little to encourage the friends of the Union.

But the first reports from the election precincts dispelled all fears. Of the home vote, there was 60,000 majority against Vallandigham, and John Brough, one of Ohio's greatest Governors, was elected. The vote of the soldiers in the field increased the majority to over *one hundred thousand*. The Republican leaders then assured themselves that the issue was distrusted by the people. The latter were in fact fully as patriotic as the former. They understood the issue. They appreciated it, and ignoring side questions, they deposited their ballots on the side of the country.

But truth never changes. Principles never die, and this Centennial year the issues involved in the Vallandigham contest are again presented, and now again doubts are expressed as to the result. The Democracy, who have nothing to lose, but everything to gain, are claiming a victory, as they did in 1863, and Republican leaders are fearful of the result, as they were then. The latter will down the patriotism of the people, while the Democrats hope by appealing to mercenary motives, and by exciting base prejudices, to gain a victory. They will fail in the people. Ohio gave no uncertain sound in 1863. It will give no uncertain sound in 1876. It stood firmly by the Government through the dark days of the war, and the blood by its country, now that the results of the war are threatened. The people of Ohio will not vote to place in power the party that sought to destroy the Government. They are too intelligent and too patriotic for that.

THERE has been marked change from TILDEN to HAYES in the "Liberal" party of New York during the past few weeks. When TILDEN was first nominated nearly or quite a third of the whole of this vote was in his favor. But the revelations of the canvass have brought the greater part of them over to HAYES, for obvious reasons. All of these men had been attracted to TILDEN because of his professions as a reformer. They had elected him Governor on that platform, and, having no apparent cause to doubt his good faith, they saw no reason why they should not vote for him for President. But the first whoop to their faith came when they discovered that his claim that he had reduced taxation in the State one-half was based upon falsehood, that he was claiming credit for something he had not been in the slightest degree instrumental in accomplishing. It was hard for them to believe that a scrupulously honest man could stoop so low as to attempt to gain a reputation as a reformer on so shallow a trick. Their next shock came when he surrendered to the repudiationists in his letter of acceptance. A third one came when the exposure of his conduct in evading his income tax, and the last and most effective one of all in the appearance of the solid South at his back creating once more the old issue between the parties and raising the question, is it safe to put the government in the hands of the men who have always been its enemies? As the great majority of these men were originally Republican they are inevitably drifting back to that party. Now when it is conceded on all hands that party vote in the State of New York is Republican by at least 30,000 majority, it at once becomes evident that the Republicans are basing their faith upon no insecure or imaginary foundation. Nothing but an overwhelming defeat in Ohio and Indiana next week can take that State from HAYES and MORGAN in November, and that is not in the books.

THE Republican party promised the people of the United States a free homestead law when it should come into power. The Democracy was opposed to it, as they were desirous of having the fertile lands of the West for slavery and slaveowners. True to its promise, the Republican party in 1862 passed the law above named; and to-day tens of thousands of families are living in happy homes in the West by reason of that law. Now, why should it be repealed? Is there any danger? Yes. As soon as the Democrats got possession of the House of Representatives they passed a law withdrawing the lands of Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida and Alabama from the operation of the act, although it passed the Senate, yet every one of the seventeen votes against it was Republican; while nearly all the negative votes in the House were Republican also. The Democrats do not want the chivalry of the South to be insulted by any Northern mudsill, hard fisted farmer or city laboring man by getting a home among them. And further, the Democrats of the North are apparently desirous of striking another blow at the negro by taking from him the choice of getting a home out of the lands of the Government. It was a stroke at labor, a kind of stroke, too, that the Democratic party it used to giving. The success of that *party is the death of the Homestead law*. They have commenced already. They desire the rich lands of the country for speculators. As a proof of this, the act repealing the Homestead law, provides that lands in the States above named shall be put up at auction. Who will be there to buy them? JAMES H. HOPKINS and A. G. COCHRANE voted for the law above alluded to. The rebels of the South demanded that they should do this, and they did it.

THE annual report of the Pennsylvania State College, for 1875, has been forwarded to this office by Prof. CALVIN, D. D., President of the Institution. The leading object of the college is to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, without excluding other scientific and classical studies. The manner of study is prescribed by act of the Legislature, with a view to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life. It is gratifying to learn that the past year has been one of more than average prosperity, notwithstanding the financial embarrassments of the country. Although some of the students were compelled to suspend their studies, there were an unusual number of applications for admission, and the whole number has been greater than that of the preceding year. There have been changes in the course of study, and improvements in the buildings, which have increased the facilities of the college, and amendments to the charter are proposed which will enable the institution to more fully meet the expectations of its patrons. The college is now in its seventeenth year, and claims to have done an effective work in imparting liberal practical education to the working classes. Students from other States are admitted with the same privileges and on equal terms with those from Pennsylvania. There are no charges for tuition (except for music), and the expenses of light, fuel, boarding, etc., are reduced to a minimum.

Here is a fact not generally known. When Prince Albert died, in December, 1861, among the numerous editorial notices of his life and character was one in the London *Telegraph*, which so touched and gratified the widowed Queen that, to mark her approbation, she ordered a copy of the paper to be sent daily to each of the royal palaces throughout the kingdom. Ever since, therefore, a royal edition of the *Telegraph*, of twenty-five copies, has been daily printed on the finest, thickest and whitest paper, which have been duly forwarded, pressed and folded, in accordance with the Queen's command. Those who have chanced to see a copy say that it is a perfect model of a newspaper. It is stated, however, that no bill for these papers has ever been presented, and never will be. If there had been, the royal order would probably have been revoked long ago.

The Appletons have published another work of fiction. It is a campaign biography of Tilden, in which he and Boss Tweed are represented as at daggers' points.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The earth has been quaking a good deal lately, but it was generally in Democratic districts.

"Lessons in Singing and Voice Building" are advertised by a Boston music teacher.

Veteran observers find an identity between the symptoms of revival of trade now and those which prevailed after the panic of 1857.

There are still a great many buyers in the Eastern markets from various parts of the West, and the border Southern States are well represented.

The 9th instant, the anniversary of Chicago's great conflagration, will be observed by a general suspension of business and the closing of the public offices.

The black swans at Central Park, New York, have hatched out three cygnets, which are supposed to be the first black swans ever bred in this country.

The rinking mania in England has pretty well exhausted itself. Holders of rink stock have lost sadly, and several of the companies are in bankruptcy.

For the first time in many years, and perhaps for the first time since New London became a whaling port, there is not a whaling vessel of any description in port.

Immigration promises this year to largely exceed that of last year. From June 30, 1876, 111,755 arrived. The total number who reached these shores last year was 139,950.

A movement for the better endowment of the Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia, indorsed by the leading men of both parties throughout the country, is on foot.

The work of opening and developing the North Carolina gold mines is progressing vigorously. The modern idea of sinking deeper is now the order of the day there as on the Pacific coast.

One more encouraging sign of the revival of trade is found in the resumption of work in the Lehigh coal region, not only in the mines, but also at the various iron furnaces and foundries.

We are now producing coal at the rate of 27,500,000 tons per annum, with prospects of even increasing, for a time, the output per week. The low prices of coal have greatly increased the demand.

The search for the sunken treasure, amounting to $5,000,000, which went down on board the British frigate Hussar, near New York, during revolutionary times, is being vigorously prosecuted.

A Western judge recently constructed the longest sentence on record. He sentenced a murderer for life, and afteward added two more years to the sentence, because the prisoner called him "no gentleman."

It has been proposed to establish penny banks in connection with the public schools of New York city. The experiment has been tried in London, where in a few months 5,366 children had deposited no less than $5,620.

The decay of the agricultural interest in New Hampshire is attracting marked attention. Seven per cent. of the farms in the State, 2,000 out of 29,642, are vacant and unworked. The population of the farming districts is steadily diminishing by migration to the West.

The company of one hundred and fifty stone-masons who left New York, a few few weeks ago, to take service in Scotland, have come to grief through the machinations of the Greenock Trade Union. The "Union" men seduced them from their allegiance to their employers, and the result is a strike among the masons, although it passed the Senate, yet every one of the seventeen votes against it was Republican; while nearly all the negative votes in the House were Republican also. The Democrats do not want the chivalry of the South to be insulted by any Northern mudsill, hard fisted farmer or city laboring man by getting a home among them. And further, the Democrats of the North are apparently desirous of striking another blow at the negro by taking from him the choice of getting a home out of the lands of the Government. It was a stroke at labor, a kind of stroke, too, that the Democratic party it used to giving. The success of that *party is the death of the Homestead law*. They have commenced already. They desire the rich lands of the country for speculators. As a proof of this, the act repealing the Homestead law, provides that lands in the States above named shall be put up at auction. Who will be there to buy them? JAMES H. HOPKINS and A. G. COCHRANE voted for the law above alluded to. The rebels of the South demanded that they should do this, and they did it.

A movement for the better endowment of the Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia, indorsed by the leading men of both parties throughout the country, is on foot.

The work of opening and developing the North Carolina gold mines is progressing vigorously. The modern idea of sinking deeper is now the order of the day there as on the Pacific coast.

One more encouraging sign of the revival of trade is found in the resumption of work in the Lehigh coal region, not only in the mines, but also at the various iron furnaces and foundries.

We are now producing coal at the rate of 27,500,000 tons per annum, with prospects of even increasing, for a time, the output per week. The low prices of coal have greatly increased the demand.

The search for the sunken treasure, amounting to $5,000,000, which went down on board the British frigate Hussar, near New York, during revolutionary times, is being vigorously prosecuted.

A Western judge recently constructed the longest sentence on record. He sentenced a murderer for life, and afteward added two more years to the sentence, because the prisoner called him "no gentleman."

It has been proposed to establish penny banks in connection with the public schools of New York city. The experiment has been tried in London, where in a few months 5,366 children had deposited no less than $5,620.

The decay of the agricultural interest in New Hampshire is attracting marked attention. Seven per cent. of the farms in the State, 2,000 out of 29,642, are vacant and unworked. The population of the farming districts is steadily diminishing by migration to the West.

The company of one hundred and fifty stone-masons who left New York, a few few weeks ago, to take service in Scotland, have come to grief through the machinations of the Greenock Trade Union. The "Union" men seduced them from their allegiance to their employers, and the result is a strike among the masons, although it passed the Senate, yet every one of the seventeen votes against it was Republican; while nearly all the negative votes in the House were Republican also. The Democrats do not want the chivalry of the South to be insulted by any Northern mudsill, hard fisted farmer or city laboring man by getting a home among them. And further, the Democrats of the North are apparently desirous of striking another blow at the negro by taking from him the choice of getting a home out of the lands of the Government. It was a stroke at labor, a kind of stroke, too, that the Democratic party it used to giving. The success of that *party is the death of the Homestead law*. They have commenced already. They desire the rich lands of the country for speculators. As a proof of this, the act repealing the Homestead law, provides that lands in the States above named shall be put up at auction. Who will be there to buy them? JAMES H. HOPKINS and A. G. COCHRANE voted for the law above alluded to. The rebels of the South demanded that they should do this, and they did it.

THE National Board of Health is in annual session at Boston. That city affords a wide field for the practical operation of sanitary science. The average death rate in Boston for many years, especially from preventable causes, has been far above the nominal rate. In some parts of the city, where the soil water stands most of the time near the surface of the ground, and the sewers are ineffectual, the mortality is alarming. The houses in a certain section of the city, it is stated, are unfit for habitation. In the period of seven months in a small section there were sixty-one deaths of children under five years of age. There are other parts of the city in no better condition. Only a small portion of the territory embraced within the city limits is so situated as to drain its soil to a proper sanitary level. The rest contains water at different levels up to the very surface, and in many places water stands on the top of the ground much of the year. There are acres upon acres densely covered with tenement and other dwelling houses, whose cellars and basements are wet throughout the year, and whose yards are seldom dry. This state of things is not at all creditable to the authorities of that somewhat over-complacent "center of civilization."

SENATOR BLAINE hit the nail squarely on the head in his speech at Cincinnati, the other day, when he declared that the first political duty of every loyal voter in the North, at this juncture, was to make certain of the election of a Republican Congress. The struggle in this country to-day is for the possession of the House of Representatives. That House has the power to tax and the power to appropriate money. They hold the purse and the sword of the nation, and the rebel Democracy are now striving as they never before strove for anything in this world, to hold possession of that House. They have got it to-day as absolutely as they ever had it in the old pro-slavery days; and the one hundred and ten Northern Democrats, including the Democratic members from the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Congressional districts of this State, take their lessons from the seventy Southern members, and do exactly as they are bid. In their own section they will shotgun the whole business through, unless deterred by the military power of the

SECEDING SIGEL.

Meeting of Old Soldiers Who "Fought Mit Sigel."

They Dissolve Their Political Connection with Him.

(From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, October 2.)

The fact that General Sigel, who was once the idol of the Germans of St. Louis, had joined the ranks of the enemy and taken the stump for Tilden and Hendricks, has been widely published by the Democratic papers. In certain quarters it was boastfully stated that so strong was the attachment of the Germans to their old warleader, that they would follow him in his political crookedness and vote the Democratic ticket.

These repeated insinuations were received with scorn and indignation by the veterans of Wilson's Creek and Carthage, who justly claim to act from principle and conviction in all things, and follow the dictum of no political leader whose views do not accord with their own.

In order to give shape and force to their position in this respect, and stamp with a positive denial the slanders of the Democratic press, a call was made for a meeting of the men who served under Colonel Sigel in the State of Missouri during the earlier days of the rebellion, to be held at Turners' Hall, at ten o'clock yesterday morning. In response to this call, some twenty-five or thirty of the surviving members of the Fifth and Twenty-third Missouri Volunteers and Backhoff's Battery assembled at the place designated. Although few in numbers, these veterans undoubtedly represent the views of the great mass of the German-American citizens of St. Louis.

THE MEETING

was called to order by Captain Otto C. Lademann, who explained the object of the gathering. It was his painful duty to announce that their former leader, Colonel Franz Sigel, had abandoned the flag of the Republican party, and gone over to their enemy, the Bourbon Democracy. Since it has been claimed by the opposition that the surviving soldiers who had followed him to the field in 1861 would now follow him into the ranks of the enemy, it was proper that they should give a formal and emphatic denial to the slander.

Major Backhoff was elected President, and Mr. Jones, Secretary.

Mr. F. Schnake made a short and conciliatory speech. He was in favor of moderation, and opposed to violent measures. He did not think it good policy to pursue a course that might draw upon the meeting the censure of the opposition. The Germans had always been the advocates of freedom of speech and action, according to every man's own rights, and claimed for themselves—the right to unite with any political party, and adopt any views they might deem proper. This is what the Republican party claim as an essential portion of their principles, and they should not proscribe any one for changing his views on any subject. Therefore, he could not consistently censure General Sigel for joining the Democratic ranks, however much they may differ from him. Captain Lademann spoke in a somewhat similar strain, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Schnake, Lademann and P. Stedart, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting.

The committee retired, and Major Backhoff made an earnest and eloquent speech. He spoke of his glorious record in the Republican party as the party of freedom and progress, and contrasted it with the proscriptive Democratic party. The Republican party, he said, had come to-day, that it was from the first, while the Democratic party has abandoned the principles of its founders and fallen into evil ways.

Mr. Bing followed in a brief speech, and now, it was ready to fight for the Union, if need be, as he had fought for it in 1861.

The committee reported the following resolutions, which were discussed, and adopted separately by a unanimous vote.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we, the former members of the Third and Fifth Regiments Missouri Volunteers, and of the Artillery Battalion of Major Backhoff, heartily and without reserve indorse the resolutions of the Vetteran Reunion, and the warm support of Hayes and Wheeler, adopted at Indianapolis, September 25, 1876.

And for this reason we regret that our former leader, General Franz Sigel, of the Third Missouri Volunteers, has taken an adverse position in this campaign, and has sided with Representative Hill, of Georgia, and other rebels, who were important enough to ignominize the Union soldiers as robbers, thieves and bandits.

And we see with the utmost regret that General Sigel has cast the flag which is at present upheld by our old leader.

The meeting then adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA OIL REGIONS.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PARKER CITY, October 3, 1876.

Yesterday was the first day of the quarter, and as settling day had been characterized with nothing to disturb the current of business, many operators anticipated a brisk run of operations on Change with the opening of the new quarter.

It was the more reasonable to make such calculations from the condition of the Eastern markets and from the fact that the apathy which had so long pervaded the market gave place on Friday to considerable activity with a firmer feeling and healthier tone. From the time the market opened in the morning of that day until it closed there was a steady flow of investments and a quarter, with but a few very slight recessions.

Those who anticipated a great revival on the opening of the quarter were, however, doomed to disappointment. The market opened in the morning at $3 84¾ bid for certificates, but this quickly fell off, and final sales were at $3 85, after which the market weakened, reaching $3 78¾, and finally closing at $3 80 with a weaker feeling.

The fact is that it is impossible to find any one in the trade, not directly or indirectly in the employ of the combination, who is not emphatically in favor of the seaboard pipe line project. The late rise in freights on oil has only tended the more forcibly to impress upon them the vital necessity of some competing line of transportation that will effectually and forever wipe out the iniquity of freight discriminations, and leave all men on an equality in the business.

The market to-day has been weaker, although considerable business was done. It opened at $3 80 and fell off to $3 70, at which it closed. Numerous sales were made. Several offers being made at $3 70, it receded to $3 68¾ bid, at which figures there were no transactions up to three o'clock.

The ring appear to be masters of the situation at present, and what their designs may be "no man knoweth, not even"—the best posted outside of the ring itself.

DOT.

Lignose, the new explosive—woody fiber prepared with nitro-glycerine—is a very light powder, which burns very slowly when in loose condition. Its explosive powers, which is, however, not uniform, is placed at three times that of blasting powder. The chief point in its favor is its safety, as it is not exploded by contact with naked fire, nor easily by concussion or friction, though readily explodable by the use of a fuse.

POLITICS IN NORTHAMPTON.

The Situation in Northampton—A Row in the Democratic Camp—Broken Pledges—Mutchler Longs for the Flesh Pots of Congress—What the Republicans are Doing—An Active Campaign.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

EASTON, PA., September 30, 1876.

The Tenth Congressional district, composed of the counties of Northampton, Lehigh and eleven townships of Bucks, is in a state of contention so far as the Democracy are concerned, all of which gives fair indication of a division of the large majority of that political persuasion. In the reapportionment of the State under the census of 1870 and the statute changing the basis of representation, this district was constituted as it now is. At the meeting of the Democratic Convention two years ago it was agreed that in the division of the spoils of the party, Northampton should have the first term, Lehigh the second and Bucks the third. To this, according to the Lehigh wing of the party, there was an assent all around. Under this arrangement, William Mutchler, of Northampton, a political chameleon, who served as Assessor of Internal Revenue under the Andy Johnson regime, and afterwards left the Democratic State Committee, was nominated for the Forty-fourth Congress, and elected by 13,737 votes, against 6,710 for Mitchell, Independent Democrat, and 631 for W. H. Pfunner, Republican. Mutchler, having enjoyed the questionable honors of the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress, again longs for the flesh pots of Congress. The political manipulators of Lehigh remind the oblivious William and his henchmen of the pledges of 1874. The men of Lehigh and five townships of Bucks demand the fulfillment of the arrangement of the former convention, and press the name of Samuel E. Bridges as the nominee from Lehigh. The contest is equally balanced, so far as territorial considerations are concerned, Mutchler marshaling the Democrats of Northampton and five townships of Bucks for a second term, and Bridges the men of Lehigh and five townships of Bucks in execution of the pledges of 1874. An attempt will be made to adjust these differences at a proposed meeting of the conferees at Pleasant Hill on Wednesday, October 4th. It is now a question whether the supporters of Bridges will meet there at all. It is now not at all improbable that Mr. Bridges may run on an independent ticket, in which event the Democratic phalanx will be very effectually divided. The vote of the district in 1874 was:

	Mutchler, D.	Kachline, Ind.
Northampton	5,222	1,453
Lehigh	5,225	1,172
Bucks, part of	2,648	315
	13,737	6,710
Majority	7,027	

In a divided vote of the Democratic party Mutchler will probably make a good run in Northampton, where the aggregate vote is about 10,585, while Lehigh is expected to cast the bulk of her Democratic vote—5,000—for Bridges, giving the ten townships of Bucks with 2,963 votes about equally divided. With his sort of a race the contest so far as the Democratic nomination would be concerned, could be in favor of Mutchler, though it is claimed that his career in Congress has not been that of a Webster, and that the interests of the Tenth district would not suffer from a change. There are many voters, who are still cognizant of the pledges of 1874, and are disposed to act with fairness, even if the spoilsmen of the party do not. It is said, the Bridges, who is a man of wealth, amongst the Democrats maintains a prominent and influential position, and would be an ornament (?) to his party, if he were to reach the Congressional goal. In the vote of 1874 for Lieutenant Governor was as follows:

	Olmstead, Rep.	Latta, Dem.	Bradford, Ind.
Northampton g've	3,921	6,891	16
Lehigh gave	4,087	5,813	5
Bucks, part of, approximate	3,257	3,926	25

or majority over all:

	Dem.	Rep.
Northampton	2,970	
Lehigh	1,726	
Bucks, part of, approximate	254	
Total	4,675	254
	254	
Democratic majority in District	4,421	

The Republican candidate is Howard J. Eaton, a son of Governor Eaton, of Kansas celebrity. The Republicans, as will be seen by the figures, are on a solid vote in an almost hopeless minority, but none the less eager for the fray.

Like the Republicans of Berks they are the grenadiers of the army who stand the shock of battle while the flight troops on the wings and the camp followers in the center pierced and routed the enemy and carried the day. The Republicans of the Tenth, as their resolute companions in the Eighth, are effectively organized and are prepared as of old to check the onslaught of the Democracy and hold them at bay if they do not gain ground by fighting down the majority under four thousand, as in Berks they fight for under six thousand. With a division of the Democratic vote the Republicans have a chance for the election of their candidate. The candidates for the State Senate are Doctor Engleman on the Democratic ticket and H. B. Yeager on the Republican. There is no division on this ticket the Democrat is expected to secure an election.

The Republicans are active in the campaign, and are making every preparation to call out all the voters. Their action has been such as to win over many new recruits. There has been frequent meetings and more are contemplated. The Democrats are without enthusiasm. Up to this time they have had no meetings at all. Some think that the State and Congressional performances within the past two years the better. They are in hearty accord with Tilden, Tweed and Company's theory of reform. They now smell the carrion scent of New York and hope to bounce upon the body politic of the Federal Government. The mangled form of Columbia now dangles in their eyes for a flesh repast. If there ever was a time when the patriotism of our country needed to show itself it is now.

DEB. R. K.

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.

An American Steamer First to Cross the Atlantic.

An interesting fact to know at the present epoch in our history is that the first steamer to cross the Atlantic was an American. From a letter written to the London *Times* by Mr. John S. Cunningham, now Pay Director of the United States Navy, we extract the following items of interest in connection with the fact. Mr. Cunningham's letter was called forth by a claim made by the *Times* in a previous issue, that the Sirius, a British steamship, was the first to cross. He says: "On referring to the *Times* of June 21, 1819, you will find the following credited to *Marmaduke's Commercial Report* for that week:"

"Among the arrivals yesterday at this port we were particularly gratified and astonished by the novel sight of a fine steamship which came round at 7:30 P. M., without the assistance of a single sheet, in a style which displayed the power and advantage of the application of steam to vessels of the largest size, being 350 tons burden. She is called the Savannah. Captain Rogers sailed from Savannah, Ga. (United States), the 25th ultimo, and arrived in the channel five days since. During her passage she worked her engines eighteen days. Her model is beautiful, and the accommodations for passengers elegant and complete. She is the first ship of this construction that has undertaken a voyage across the Atlantic."

The *Times*, of June 30, 1819, says: "The Savannah steam vessel, recently arrived at Liverpool from America—the first vessel of the kind that ever crossed the Atlantic—was chased the whole way off the coast of Ireland by the Kite revenue cruiser, on the Cork station, which mistook her for a ship on fire."

Lloyd's List reports the arrival of the Savannah, at Liverpool, on the 20th of June, 1819, bound to St. Petersburg, and in Gore's Annals of Liverpool you will find the American steamer's arrival recorded among "remarkable events."

The steamship Savannah was an American ship, built, owned and navigated by American citizens. Francis Fickett, of New York built her for Daniel Dodd, and the engines were made by Stephen Vail, of Morristown, N. J. She was commanded by Captain Moses Rogers and navigated by Stephen Rogers, of New London, Conn.

A Tilden manufacturer living in the neighborhood of Wm. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, who bought his Senatorship last winter, and thus set up a standard of morality, is adopting a modified form of the Mississippi and South Carolina "plan." He has posted in his shop the following notice:

"The interests of this firm are strongly allied to the preservation of peace in the country. In the present time to create outbreaks and employ military power to enforce their continuance of the same; and while we will use every honorable means to persuade all to vote the straight Democratic ticket in our employ, all employees are requested to act as they believe to be right and to their own advantage, and whilst we cannot employ those who would act destructive to the business of the firm, we hope those opposed to our interest will *withdraw from our employ* on and after September 18. To-day will be our last day will be made up during the week, and what is due them will be paid Monday, September 25, at 2 P. M."

On being asked to be a little more specific, he said he heard there was a Hayes and Wheeler guard being formed, and that every blank blanked man who joined it, would have to walk so blanked quick he wouldn't know what hurt him. Rah for Tilden and Reform.—*Detroit Post.*

A Baltimore paper, independent in politics, says the delegation of Boys in Blue in that city, which is going to attend the Democratic Convention at Indianapolis, is composed almost entirely of Confederate prisoners, who were confined in Fort Delaware, and who agreed to enlist in the Union army if released. These propositions were accepted and they were accordingly enlisted and assigned to duty in hospitals, but soon deserted and became notorious bounty jumpers. These are the men who are going to Indianapolis representing themselves as ex-Union soldiers from Baltimore.

BLAINE VS. ADAMS.

The Maine Senator and the Massachusetts Vacillator.

Plain Truths Very Plainly Told.

A Bad Record for the Democratic Candidate for Governor of the Bay State.

CINCINNATI, October 2.—Hon. James G. Blaine was introduced on 'Change to-day by Hon. Benjamin Eggleston, President of that body, and made a brief speech. His remarks were devoid of politics, but he urged upon the members the importance of the improvement of the navigation in Western rivers, and the necessity of persistence at Washington to accomplish their ends. His remarks received careful attention, and were warmly applauded.

In a speech this evening at a political gathering, he referred as follows to Hon. Charles Francis Adams:

"I observe that some political letters of Charles Francis Adams, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, are being disseminated through the Associated Press and circulated as campaign tracts among his brother Democrats of the West. In these letters, Mr. Adams goes out of his way quite gratuitously to speak of myself in a tone that is personally offensive. I have neither the time nor the desire to exchange personalities with any one in this campaign, but there is a very important chapter in the political life of Mr. Adams which, at this time, should be recalled. I commend the facts which I am about to set forth to those voters who may be led by the sound of Mr. Adams' name, to give heed to his counsel. I shall speak from the record and by the record. After the Republican victory of 1860, which resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, Mr. Adams, then a Representative

POLITICAL.

Connecticut.

THE TOWN ELECTIONS YESTERDAY—RE-PUBLICAN GAINS.

NORWICH, CONN., October 2.—Norwich goes Republican at the town election by 571 majority, against 285 at the same time last year on about the same total vote. Also the vote for license 1,233 to 248 against it. All the six Constitutional amendments are ratified by about sixty to one. Canterbury shows a Republican gain of forty, and Plainfield fifty. Other trifling Republican gains and general ratification of the amendments in Eastern Connecticut.

HARTFORD, October 3.—The elections, so far as heard from in this vicinity, show gains from last year in favor of the Republicans. In Hartford the Republicans elect the first selectman and assessor and three constables. Most of the other officers are Democratic. In Waterbury, a strong Democratic town, the Republicans elect a majority of the Aldermen and Councilmen, and the Democrats the other city officers. Other towns heard from are as follows: Democratic, East Hartford, Winchester, Middlebury, Windham, New London, Derby; Republican, Avon, Canton, West Hartford, Simsbury, Enfield, Rocky Hill, Manchester, Vernon, Norwich, Plymouth, Essex, Madison, East Haven, Old Lyme, East Windsor, New Britain. The Constitutional amendments have been carried, preventing an increase of members of the Legislature to more than 250 to 2,500 inhabitants, making Common Pleas Judges' term four, City Judges two, and Probate Judges two years; making the compensation of members of the Legislature $300 and mileage, erasing the word "white" from the electoral qualifications. A majority of the towns vote for liquor license.

Louisiana.

FURTHER RETURNS FROM THE TOWN ELECTIONS—ADDITIONAL REPUBLICAN GAINS.

NEW YORK, October 3.—A dispatch from Hartford says, of the annual town elections yesterday, in Connecticut, that towns within easy range of Hartford, which gave 800 Democratic majority in April now give 136 Republican majority. Hartford itself elects a mixed ticket, including Republican candidate for Selectman, which was a gain in the last election, gives 150 Republican majority.

Waterbury has 80 Democratic majority, against 317 last spring. New Britain shows 32 majority for the Republican candidate for first Selectman. The Democratic majority for the same town in April last was 226. Manchester, Democratic in April by 20 majority, now shows a Republican majority. Winchester shows a Democratic gain of 20, while Plymouth, in the same county, gives 20 Republican gain. A few towns, names not given in the dispatch, show Democratic gains.

Massachusetts.

GENERAL BANKS NOMINATED FOR RE-ELECTION.

BOSTON, October 3.—The Republicans of the Fifth Congressional district to-day nominated General Banks on the twelfth ballot, the vote standing Banks 48, Cummings 2, scattering 2.

JUDGE HOAR WILL RUN AGAINST BUTLER.

BOSTON, October 4.—A movement to nominate Judge E. R. Hoar in the Seventh Congressional district to run against B. F. Butler as an independent candidate, was consummated to-day at a meeting of prominent members of the district. Judge Hoar accepts the nomination.

Indiana.

THE POWER OF CURIOSITY.

LOUISVILLE, October 4.—An assembly of twelve thousand people greeted Governor Hendricks and others at Sullivan, Ind., this evening.

Rhode Island.

REPUBLICAN ELECTORS CHOSEN.

PROVIDENCE, October 4.—The Republican State Convention met to-day, General Van Zandt presiding, and nominated the following Republican electors: Ex-Governor Samuel G. Arnold, G. H. Corliss, Nathan F. Dixon and Dr. Charles H. Fisher. Adjourned.

Georgia.

THE STATE ELECTION YESTERDAY.

AUGUSTA, October 4.—The election passed off quietly here. About 2,800 votes were polled, of which Colquitt received 2,200 and Norcross 600.

SAVANNAH, October 4.—The Democratic majority in Chatham county is 920; Sumpter county, 500; Pierce county, 180. Everything passed off quietly.

ATLANTA, October 4.—The election was quiet. The returns indicate a light vote. The Democratic majority will be large.

AUGUSTA, GA., October 4.—The Democratic ticket was elected in this county by 1,100 majority. The Legislative ticket was reduced 700 majority by an independent ticket. Colquitt's majority in this city is 1,500.

MACON, GA., October 4.—The election was quiet everywhere. The vote is small, but largely Democratic. The Republicans made no fight in most of the counties except for Governor. No disturbance is reported anywhere. A more peaceful election was never held in this State.

Tennessee.

NOMINATION DECLINED.

WASHINGTON, October 4.—Hon. Barbour Lewis, ex-Congressman and ex-Governor of Tennessee, in a letter addressed by him in this city to the Chairman of the Memphis Republican Convention, declines the nomination for Congress tendered him by the Republicans of the Ninth district of that State. He bases his refusal upon his belief that success can be better attained through the nomination of some old Whig.

State.

THE CANVASS IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, October 2, 1876.

There was a tremendous outpouring of the loyal element at the assembling of our county Republican meeting held at Reynoldsville on last Saturday evening. The Hayes and Wheeler Club of Brookville, in full uniform, with the Brookville Cornet Band, honored the meeting with their presence, and added much to its success. W. H. Coates, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Sweeny delivered the speeches of the evening, and were frequently interrupted with the applause of the immense audience before them. Reynolds' Opera House was packed, and there were quite a large crowd outside, who were unable to gain an entrance. Such a meeting has not been held there for years, and it bore a strange contrast to the meeting of the Democrats the day previous. The Democratic meeting was unquestionable in numbers, it drew largely on the bounty jumpers and deserters in Clearfield county, a great many of whom have not been out of the county since Cyrus Butler was killed; but so far as the representation from Jefferson county was concerned, it did not compare in numbers with the Republican meeting, while it was too far gone to be restored, and the dead in half an hour. He was evidently a foreigner and in search of work. All that could be learned from him was that his name was Charles Miller, and he had recently been at work somewhere in Minnesota. His age was about forty years.

The Revival Meeting in Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 4.—The noon prayer meeting has outgrown Farwell Hall, and five hundred people were turned away to-day for want of room. The evening services at the tabernacle almost filled the building. Mr. Moody preached from Luke 5th, 17th, showing God honors the faith of believers on behalf of their friends. The general meeting of ministers of Chicago and vicinity held to-day, a call was issued for a day of fasting and prayer, to be observed in the whole North-west on Thursday, October 12th, in connection with the union meetings at the tabernacle and special services in the Chicago churches. The same thing was done among the Moody and Sankey meetings in Edinburgh and resulted in general revival in Scotland.

WASHINGTON.

JACK HILL PARDONED.

WASHINGTON, October 4.—A pardon has been issued for Jack Hill, convicted in the United States Circuit Court of Indiana, on the first of February last of conspiring to defraud the revenue by aiding and abetting the removal of distilled spirits and sentenced to two and a-half years imprisonment and pay a fine of $500.

Sunday School Convention.

The quarterly meeting of the Sunday School Convention of the Pittsburgh Baptist Association met Tuesday in the Mt. Washington Baptist Church, at ten A. M. After devotional exercises, led by Rev. J. A. Snodgrass, of Rochester, the President, Professor L. H. Eaton, made an opening address and introduced Rev. Wm. Coddeville, of McKeesport, who read a paper on "The Teacher's Work and How to Do It." The discussion was continued by Rev. J. A. Snodgrass, J. T. Lewis, B. F. Woodburn, J. K. Cramer and J. S. Hutson.

Rev. J. B. Mulford, of Sewickley, read a paper on the question "How to Study a Lesson." He presented the following points: First, Study with prayer; second, In study use all helps at hand; third, Study with earnest desire to instruct; fourth, Study with a determination to do good. The discussion was continued by Revs. J. S. Wrightnour, Wm. Coddville, J. A. Snodgrass, B. F. Woodburn and R. W. Pearson, D. D.

The afternoon session was opened with prayer by Rev. F. K. Cramer. Rev. J. S. Hutson, of Avon grove church, delivered an address on "Primary Teaching," which was followed by a very interesting discussion, in which a number participated.

At this point the convention was divided into classes, teachers were appointed, and a model Sunday school session was conducted, Prof. L. H. Eaton acting as superintendent. At the close of the lesson the teachers gave brief outlines of the manner in which they taught the lesson, and the whole exercise was made the subject of criticism by the convention.

A number of practical questions which had been passed over in the question box were briefly and pointedly answered by members selected for that duty.

Last evening an interesting meeting was held, the house being quite well filled. Addresses were made to the children by Revs. W. H. McKinney, J. T. Lewis, J. K. Cramer and J. S. Wrightnour; to the teachers by Prof. S. A. Neale, and to the parents by Rev. J. S. Hutson.

The convention, after arranging to hold its next meeting at Elizabeth in February, adjourned.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Recent Sale of Railroads at St. Louis Not Satisfactory to the Stockholders.

ST. LOUIS, October 3.—In the United States Court to-day, N. A. Cowdry, of New York and others, representing certain stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, moved to set aside the decree and sale of that road, and for permission to demurrer appeal. This the Court overruled. Leave was then asked to file a petition to set aside the decree of foreclosure on the ground of want of jurisdiction on the part of the Court, to which Judge Dillon replied, that the only remedy of the parties was a mandamus from the United States Supreme Court to allow an appeal. The recent sale of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad was confirmed by the Court. The receivers of the road will turn the property over to Andrew Pierce and associates, the purchasers, at once.

Louisville and Nashville Annual Meeting.

LOUISVILLE, October 4.—The annual election of officers of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company took place to-day, and the old board, with its officers, were unanimously elected. The president's report is of more than ordinary interest, and show the affairs of the company to be in a better condition than since the panic. The road is operated at sixty per cent. of its gross earnings, and with a continuance of its present volume of business a dividend will be declared during the coming year.

CASUALTIES.

Starved to Death While Seeking Free Transportation.

DAYTON, October 3.—A man was this morning found in a freight car at the Dayton and Michigan depot of this city in a dying condition from exposure and want of proper nourishment. He was taken to the station house and stimulants administered, but he was too far gone to be restored, and he died in half an hour. He was evidently a foreigner and in search of work. All that could be learned from him was that his name was Charles Miller, and he had recently been at work somewhere in Minnesota. His age was about forty years.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 4, 1876.

The money market is still active compared with its condition of three or four weeks ago, but notwithstanding the increased offerings of commercial paper and the expectation of a call for a statement from the comptroller of the currency, (which it is conjectured will be for Friday of this week) the banks make no difficulty in meeting all the requirements of their regular customers. The surplus funds of this market are not entirely in full employment, and some lenders would not be sorry to experience a further increase in the demand for loans. On the whole the financial situation is a satisfactory one. All of our banks, doing a legitimate business, are in an easy and strong condition, and are at present having a discount business of a character that affords moderate employment for their funds without hampering them or encroaching within a wide margin of their reserves. The supply of Eastern exchange is liberal, and drafts on New York rule easy at par in settlements between the banks. If there is any difference, bank notes are slightly scarce and are given a little more preference; but there is not enough difference to make any premium on the one or discount on the other. Local stocks and securities are without especial news of interest today.

—A noteworthy suggestion is made by the *Financial Chronicle* with reference to the public demand for more authentic information concerning the condition of railway companies whose securities are offered for investment. That journal says that it is useless to expect that the managers of railroad companies will voluntarily publish full monthly statements concerning the finances of their companies. All the experience of the past is against the idea; and it is useless to enter upon a tirade against the directors and officers of railroads for not doing what they are not required by law to do, and what they know will injure their prospects of making money out of the stocks and bonds of their companies by an intimate knowledge of their affairs, which the outside public does not possess. The simple question arises, is it right and desirable that railroad and other corporations should be compelled by law to make public frequent reports of their earnings, expenses and financial condition? For instance, the *Chronicle* suggests the advisability of a law to be passed by the Legislature of a State to require every railroad company operating within its territory to publish, shortly after the close of each month, a statement of (1) gross earnings; (2) operating expenses; (3) monthly charge for interest, leases, rentals, &c; (4) new issues of stock or bonds made; (5) improvements made during the month of specified items necessary to give a thorough view of its net receipts and actual financial position. The subject is an important one in social science and political economy, and is an open question for the discussion of our law-makers, there being strong arguments on both sides.

—The New York *Shipping List* makes the following remarks upon the natural course of the late stagnation in business:

In the presence of a stagnation of business economists endeavor to account for the fact, in the ostensible hope that by giving proper heed to certain considerations the recurrence of a similar crisis may be avoided. In all the dissertations which have yet been made on the subject, a single strain runs throughout, viz: That periods of unwonted prosperity must in the nature of things end in reaction, and that common prudence inculcates the lesson that we should be prepared for it. The general principle expressed by the clearest-headed economists is that the existing condition will not be any only by slow degrees. The argument proceeds on the assumption that we are suffering in a greater degree from the same causes that have long been laid at the root of any depression, whatever its depth or extent—that of too widely diffused system of credit. The remedy has been applied so effectually, however, that things are beginning to recover, and the probability is that we shall from this time forward make fair progress towards the goal of reward during a series of years. Economists are able time to readjust the machinery of commerce that has become so ruthlessly out of gear, but it is satisfactory to know that the work has commenced, and is making reasonably good progress.

—The following is the adverse side of the case as told by the Boston *Commercial Bulletin:*

It is so far just impossible to discover precisely what progress the Syndicate have made with their new loan. They have made no official report, and the public can only guess the result of their operations. At the time the subscriptions closed, September 15th, careful observers came to the conclusion that about thirty millions of the bonds had been actually subscribed for by the public, and that the balance had been taken by the members of the syndicate themselves. It is not probable that the placing of the whole $300,000,000 of these 4½ per cent. will be accomplished in less than two years.

—The internal Revenue Commissioner has instructed United States attorneys in different parts of the country to bring suits at once against all parties who are supposed to have evaded the payment of their entire income tax, when that law was in existence.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

October 4, 1876.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
	A. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	110½	109⅞	109½	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	117	117				117⅜
5-20's, 1865, reg	117⅜	117⅜				117⅜
5-20's, 1865, new	117⅜	117⅜				117⅜
5-20's, 1867	115⅞	115⅞				115⅞
5-20's, 1867, registered	115⅞	115⅞				115⅞
5-20's, 1868	117¼	117¼				117¼
10-40's, coupons	115¼	115				115⅛
Currency 6's	119	119				119
New 5's of 1881	114	114				114
Western Union Tel	79	79				79
Quicksilver	13	13				13
Pacific Mail	22¾	22¾				22¾
Mariposa	4	4				4
Do. preferred	6¾	6¾				6¾
Adams Express	105½	105½				105½
Wells-Fargo Ex	58¾	58¾				58¾
American Ex	90	90				90
U. S. Express	60	60				60
New York Central	97⅝	97⅝				97⅝
Erie	9¾	9¾				9¾
Michigan Central	41¾	41¾	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
Michigan Southern	54	54	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼
Cleveland & Pittsburg	84½	84½				84½
Cleveland & Toledo	30	30				30
Rock Island	99	99				99
St. Paul common	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Do. preferred	58½	58½				58½
Wabash, common	9	9				9
Fort Wayne	125	125				125
Ohio & Mississippi	10½	10½			10½	10½
Ohio & Pacific	95	95				95
Harlem	124	124				124
N. J. Central	93¾	93¾				93¾
Hannibal & St. Jos	13½	13½				13½
Atlantic & Pac. pref.	18	18				18
Iron Mountain	18¾	18¾				18¾
Missouri Pacific	33	33				33
South Carolina, Aug	32	32				32
South Carolina, July	32	32				32
Missouri 6's	100¼	100¼				100¼

U. S. coupons, 1881	117¾	New 5's	114⅝
5-20's, 1865	117⅜	10-40's, registered	114
5-20's, 1867	117⅜	10-40's, coupons	114¾
5-20's, 1867, coup	115⅝	Currency 6's	124¾
5-20's, 1868	117¾		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	43½	Virginia, old	27
Tennessee, new	43¼	Missouri 6's	108¾
Virginia, new	28	New 5's, perfect	103½

LONDON, October 4, 5 P. M.—Consols 95 15-16. United States 5-20's, 1865, 106; do 1867, 108¾; 10-40's, 108¾; new 5's, 107¾. Bonds for securities.—New York Central 90; Erie 9; Illinois Central 97.

PARIS, October 4.—Rentes 106 francs 88 centimes.

FRANKFORT, October 4.—United States bonds—New 5's 102½.

NEW ORLEANS, October 4.—Gold 110. Sight exchange on New York ⅜ per cent. premium. Sterling 5.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, October 4, 1876.

The general course of trade is not materially altered from what has been previously reported concerning the markets. The volume of business seems to be slightly on the increase in certain lines, continues active and satisfactory in others, while in one or two branches trade is still decidedly dull. Grain shows an upward tendency and we noted advanced quotations on wheat, while oats were a little easier. The grain trade, though not very active, has a rather firm outlook and has improved in volume during the past two weeks. Providence is dull, the activity being confined to dairy products. Provisions and groceries are steady, with a moderately good trade and no very marked changes in quotations. In dry goods a satisfactory business is being done at firm rates. One of the best features in advance of this city, we are informed, made aggregate sales for September footing up nearly as large an amount as in 1875, and this, too, in the face of a decline of 20@25 per cent. in the values of their goods, which is a satisfactory sign. Other lines of trade are steady and moderately active.

—A noteworthy suggestion is made by the *Financial Chronicle* with reference to the public demand for more authentic information concerning the condition of railway companies whose securities are offered for investment. That journal says that it is useless to expect that the managers of railroad companies will voluntarily publish full monthly statements concerning the finances of their companies. All the experience of the past is against the idea; and it is useless to enter upon a tirade against the directors and officers of railroads for not doing what they are not required by law to do, and what they know will injure their prospects of making money out of the stocks and bonds of their companies by an intimate knowledge of their affairs, which the outside public does not possess. The simple question arises, is it right and desirable that railroad and other corporations should be compelled by law to make public frequent reports of their earnings, expenses and financial condition? For instance, the *Chronicle* suggests the advisability of a law to be passed by the Legislature of a State to require every railroad company operating within its territory to publish, shortly after the close of each month, a statement of (1) gross earnings; (2) operating expenses; (3) monthly charge for interest, leases, rentals, &c; (4) new issues of stock or bonds made; (5) improvements made during the month of specified items necessary to give a thorough view of its net receipts and actual financial position. The subject is an important one in social science and political economy, and is an open question for the discussion of our law-makers, there being strong arguments on both sides.

—The New York *Shipping List* makes the following remarks upon the natural course of the late stagnation in business:

In the presence of a stagnation of business economists endeavor to account for the fact, in the ostensible hope that by giving proper heed to certain considerations the recurrence of a similar crisis may be avoided. In all the dissertations which have yet been made on the subject, a single strain runs throughout, viz: That periods of unwonted prosperity must in the nature of things end in reaction, and that common prudence inculcates the lesson that we should be prepared for it. The general principle expressed by the clearest-headed economists is that the existing condition will not be any only by slow degrees. The argument proceeds on the assumption that we are suffering in a greater degree from the same causes that have long been laid at the root of any depression, whatever its depth or extent—that of too widely diffused system of credit. The remedy has been applied so effectually, however, that things are beginning to recover, and the probability is that we shall from this time forward make fair progress towards the goal of reward during a series of years. Economists are able time to readjust the machinery of commerce that has become so ruthlessly out of gear, but it is satisfactory to know that the work has commenced, and is making reasonably good progress.

—The following is the adverse side of the case as told by the Boston *Commercial Bulletin:*

It is so far just impossible to discover precisely what progress the Syndicate have made with their new loan. They have made no official report, and the public can only guess the result of their operations. At the time the subscriptions closed, September 15th, careful observers came to the conclusion that about thirty millions of the bonds had been actually subscribed for by the public, and that the balance had been taken by the members of the syndicate themselves. It is not probable that the placing of the whole $300,000,000 of these 4½ per cent. will be accomplished in less than two years.

—The internal Revenue Commissioner has instructed United States attorneys in different parts of the country to bring suits at once against all parties who are supposed to have evaded the payment of their entire income tax, when that law was in existence.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

October 4, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	110⅛	109⅞	109½	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	117	117				117⅜
5-20's, 1865, reg	117⅜	117⅜				117⅜
5-20's, 1865, new	117⅜	117⅜				117⅜
5-20's, 1867	115⅞	115⅞				115⅞
5-20's, 1867, registered	115⅞	115⅞				115⅞
5-20's, 1868	117¼	117¼				117¼
10-40's, coupons	115¼	115				115⅛
Currency 6's	119	119				119
New 5's of 1881	114	114				114
Western Union Tel	79	79				79
Quicksilver	13	13				13
Pacific Mail	22¾	22¾				22¾
Mariposa	4	4				4
Do. preferred	6¾	6¾				6¾
Adams Express	105½	105½				105½
Wells-Fargo Ex	58¾	58¾				58¾
American Ex	90	90				90
U. S. Express	60	60				60
New York Central	97⅝	97⅝				97⅝
Erie	9¾	9¾				9¾
Michigan Central	41¾	41¾	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
Michigan Southern	54	54	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼
Cleveland & Pittsburg	84½	84½				84½
Cleveland & Toledo	30	30				30
Rock Island	99	99				99
St. Paul common	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Do. preferred	58½	58½				58½
Wabash, common	9	9				9
Fort Wayne	125	125				125
Ohio & Mississippi	10½	10½			10½	10½
Ohio & Pacific	95	95				95
Harlem	124	124				124
N. J. Central	93¾	93¾				93¾
Hannibal & St. Jos	13½	13½				13½
Atlantic & Pac. pref.	18	18				18
Iron Mountain	18¾	18¾				18¾
Missouri Pacific	33	33				33
South Carolina, Aug	32	32				32
South Carolina, July	32	32				32
Missouri 6's	100¼	100¼				100¼

U. S. coupons, 1881	117¾	New 5's	114⅝
5-20's, 1865	117⅜	10-40's, registered	114
5-20's, 1867	117⅜	10-40's, coupons	114¾
5-20's, 1867, coup	115⅝	Currency 6's	124¾
5-20's, 1868	117¾		

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The trade in grain continues steady with a general tendency in favor of strength. Wheat is not coming forward very freely and a slight advance in quotations might will readily pay full rates for prime sound grades. We note sales of 1 car prime red winter at $1 20; 1 car amber do at $1 25. We quote new winter at $1 20@1 22 per bushel for prime red; $1 25@1 28 for amber; $1 20@1 22 for white. Corn is in good demand and scarce, so that holders control prices and a firm feeling exists. We note sales of 1 car yellow at 57½c for prime yellow Kansas; 55½c for Ohio; 54½c for high-mixed; 53½c for low-mixed. Oats are in good demand and steady at 35@36c for prime yellow; 32@33c for mixed Oats are a shade easier under the influence of slightly increased receipts, and we quote about a cent off from the highest figures at the opening of the week. We note sales of 1 car prime at 32½c; mixed do 37@38c. Rye is firm, with a rather light supply. Holders quote at 65@66c. Barley is steady and rather quiet, the feeling disposed to take nothing but the best grades for malting. Quotations are nominal at 60c for No. 1 spring; 55c for No. 2 spring. Feed is steady and unchanged at $18 50 per ton for prime spring. Jobbing sales rule 50 above quotations.

FLOUR—The feeling is firm, and should wheat continue its upward course, another advance would probably be made in staple. The jobbing demand is active and receipts are quite large. Rather more inquiry for the better wholesome trade of local millers: No. 1 white wheat extra, $6 50@6 75; No. 2 do, $6 25@6 50; No. 1 red winter extra, $6 50@6 75; No. 2 do, $6 25@6 50; straights $5 50@6 00; choice family brands, $6 75@7 00; fancy do, $7 00@7 50; fancy St. Louis $5 50@6 00; choice Minnesota, $6 50@6 75; fancy do, $7 00@7 50; cornmeal 70c $ bushel; oatmeal $5 00 $ barrel; Kegs $3 25; rye flour $4 50@4 75 $ barrel.

HAY—Is in good demand and steady. Prime baled upland prairie $10 00@11 00. Baled hay from store $12 00@13 00. Loose timothy $13 00@14 00; upland prairie $10 00@11 00. Baled hay from store $12 00@13 00. Loose timothy $13 00@14 00; upland prairie $10 00@11 00. Baled hay from store $12 00@13 00.

MILL FEED—The market is somewhat easier but fairly active. We quote bran at $11 50@12 00 for No. 1; $10 50@11 00 for No. 2; $12 00@12 50 for white middling; $20 00@21 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Trade is in fair volume comparatively, but receipts are also increased, and prices are held at former rates. We quote $4 00@4 50 per bbl for choice; 50c@$1 00 for common.

BEANS—Continue in good demand and rather light supply, at a range of $1 10@1 25 $ barrel mainly.

BUTTER—There is a steady and active demand for the finer grades of table butter, which are firm at former figures. Low grades are rather abundant and easy. Advices from New York to-day report the market there as quiet and steady. Prints continue active and firm. Dress goods are in good request. Shawls quiet, after a few days. Fancy creamery is quite active and firm at 35@36c; choice fresh rolls are in demand at 30@32c; choice dairy packed 22@25c; prime do 18@20c; common 15@17c.

CHEESE—Is in steady demand, quite active and price continue to show a strong upward tendency. We note transactions in round lots of Western Reserve factory at 13½c, but the business is chiefly as yet in August cheese. Receipts are large and business quite active. We quote: Ohio flat, 13@13½c; Ohio cheddars at 12c $ lb for August makes; jobbing at 12½@13c in round lots; 13@13½c in a jobbing way.

CIDER-VINEGAR—The market is easy and prices are a trifling lower. We quote at 12@14c.

EGGS—Are moving steadily and without delay, and receipts are quite large. Fancy fresh are held at 20c $ dozen with occasional business at 20c.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 50@55c.

FRESH FRUITS—Grapes are in somewhat request, and we quote Concords at 15c $ lb. Pears are steady and unchanged at $ 00@2 50 per bushel.

HONEY—There is a quiet and easy market with new domestic ruling at 20c $ lb; new California, 18@20c.

POTATOES—A little improvement in the receipts of Early Rose is noted, and a steady advance in the demand and prices are steady and unchanged. Nothing is done as yet in car lots in bulk, and small lots only are in the trade can hardly be made. We quote at $2 00@2 50 $ barrel for Early Rose; $1 75@2 00 for Peerless. Potatoes in sacks from store are made at 80@90c per bushel. Sweet potatoes are easy and unchanged. We quote at $3 00@3 25 $ barrel for Jerseys; $3 50@3 75.

ONIONS—Are in rather more plenty and easier at $2 25@2 50 $ barrel.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is dull and weak at $2 00 $ bushel for prime. Clover seed is dull and easy at $7 50@8 00 $ bushel.

TOMATOES—Are in moderate demand at 16@18c $ gallon for prime country stock; $1 75@2 00 for best city makes.

Provisions.

The demand continues fair for the season and business is generally satisfactory in volume. Prices are steady and the only material change which we have to note is slightly higher quotations by some dealers in lard oil. Receipts have been quite large for the past few days and aggregate 9,050 pieces and 1,320 tierces for the week ending to-day.

BACON—The market is steady. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 5¾c $ pound and hams 9½@9¾c; sides 9½c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were easier at 15½c $ lb for extra sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon is unchanged. We quote sugar-cured at 14c. Sugar-cured shoulders are quoted at 10c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 15½c. Beef tongues, $ dozen, are quoted at $6 50@7 00.

LARD—Continues to show a firmer market firm. We quote refined lard in tierces 12c $ lb; in half barrels 12½c $ lb; in buckets 13c $ lb; in 5-lb caddies 14½c $ lb; in 2-lb caddies 14c $ lb; in 3-lb pails 14½c $ lb; in 5-lb pails 14c $ lb; in 6-lb pails 13½c $ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is firmer. We quote extra winter-strained 85@90c per gallon; No. 1 do 75@80c; No. 2 do 70@75c; No. 3 do, mixed oil, white winter, 60c; yellow winter 57½c.

MESS PORK—Continues steady at $18 37½ $ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers, city rendered, at 6½@6¾c $ lb; country do 6@6¼c $ lb.

Groceries.

The demand for staple groceries is without material alteration in volume, being steady and moderately active. No very marked changes are reported in quotations from our previous figures, and the general range of prices is unchanged. Quotations are as follows:

Green Coffees.	$ lb.	*Sugars.*	$ lb.
Fancy Rio	22c	Standard A	10¾@10⅞c
Choice Rio	21c	Standard B	10¾@10⅞c
Prime Rio	20c	Do. extra C	10¼@10⅜c
Good Rio	19c	Do. yellow C	9½@9¾c
Ordinary Rio	19c	C—yellow	9½@9¾c
Java	30c	C—bank, B	9½@9¾c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12c
Rio, in papers	25½@26c	Crushed	11½c
Rio, grades	23½@24c	Powdered	11½c
Rio, in bulk	23c	Granulated	11½c
Java, in papers	35c	*Molasses.*	$ gall.
Java, in bulk	32c	Stry Orleans, N. O.	55@60c
Teas.		Prime	62@65c
Young Hyson	25@40	Good	55@60c
Gunpowder	35@	*Syrups.*	
Imperial	30@	Ex. white drips	65c
English Breakfast	35@	Ex. golden drips	55c
Oolong	25@	Lower grades	25@45c
Japan	35@	*Soaps.*	
Rice.		Irish soap, $ box	4 20
Choice Carlin	6½@7	S. S. Star, $ box	5 75
Fatna	7	Gold do	6 25
Ramoon	6	Extra clifford	6 25
Louisiana	6	Do. N. Y. City, $ b'x	5
Starch.	$ lb.	German mottled do	7½
Pearl	8½@9c	California, $ box	4 75
Silver gloss	9½c	*Soda.*	
Corn	8½@10½c	Bi-carb, in kegs	4½
Spices (whole).		Bi-carb, in ½ pkgs	5
Cloves	45 c	Bi-carb, in ¼ papers	5½
Allspice	20	Caustic	6
Cassia	32@35 c	Star, full wt	16 c
Nutmegs	1 15	Stearine	12½ c
Pepper	18 c	Candles	16@18c

Drugs and Chemicals.

DRUGS—The following revised list of quotations is furnished by Harper & Ewing, wholesale druggists, Liberty street:

Acetic	6 @ 12	Magnesia, calc'd	70 @ 80
Citric	75 @ 85	Manna, S. F.	1 00 @ 1 10
Muriatic	3½ @ 4	Mannas, Sicily	1 00 @ 1 10
Nitric	9 @ 10	Menthol	6 00 @ 6 25
Sulphuric	2½ @ 4½	Morphia, S. P. & W.	2 25 @ 2 35
Tartaric	60 @ 65	Nux Vomica	10 @ 15
Alum	2 @ 2½	Oil, Bergamot	3 50 @ 4 00
Ammonia, carb	20 @ 22	Oil, Cassia	2 75 @ 3 00
Antimony, crude	6 @ 8	Oil, Castor	1 60 @ 1 65
Antimony, pulv	8 @ 10	Oil, Cinnamon	2 00 @ 2 20
Arsenic	2½ @ 3	Oil, Cloves	1 75 @ 2 00
Balsam Copaiba	50 @ 55	Oil, Cod liver	2 00 @ 2 75
Balsam Fir	30 @ 35	Oil, Croton	2 00 @ 2 25
Balsam Peru	2 00 @ 2 25	Oil, Juniper	2 00 @ 2 50
Balsam Tolu	50 @ 55	Oil, Lavender, fine	75 @ 80
Bark, Cinchona, yellow	25 @ 30	Oil, Lemon	2 00 @ 2 25
Bark, Cinchona, red	30 @ 35	Oil, Olive	1 00 @ 1 25
Bark, Elm, ground	10 @ 12	Oil, Peppermint	4 00 @ 4 50
Bark, Elm, whole	12 @ 15	Oil, Sassafras	75 @ 80
Bark, Sassafras	12 @ 15	Oil, Spearmint	3 00 @ 3 50
Bark, Soap	12 @ 15	Oil, Tansey	4 00 @ 4 50
Bark, Wahoo	25 @ 30	Oil, Wintergreen	2 50 @ 2 75
Bark, Wild Cherry	12 @ 15	Opium	5 00 @ 5 25
Bark, Yellow	12 @ 15	Pepper, black	20 @ 22
Blue Mass	50 @ 60	Pepper, red	40 @ 45
Blue Vitriol	8 @ 10	Quinine	2 75 @ 3 00
Borax, refined	14 @ 16	Rochelle Salts	35 @ 40
Brimstone, roll	4 @ 5	Saltpetre	10 @ 12
Brimstone, flour	5 @ 6	Soda Ash	3½ @ 4
Camphor	60 @ 65	Soda, Bicarb	4½ @ 5
Cantharides, Russian	1 75 @ 2 00	Soda, Chlorate	25 @ 30
Capsicum, pure	30 @ 35	Soda, Hyposulphite	4 @ 5
Carbolic Acid	45 @ 50	Soda, Nitrate	6 @ 7
Carbon Bisulphide	8 @ 10	So

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1876.

THE foreign exports from Philadelphia, last week, amounted to $757,406.

THE attendance at the Centennial, on Thursday, "Pennsylvania's day," was almost equal to the aggregate population of Allegheny county. Such vast assemblages are rarely witnessed, and few have any adequate conception of them.

WE respectfully suggest that the various churches of these two cities, without distinction of creed, take up collections tomorrow in behalf of the suffers by the yellow fever in Savannah and Brunswick. What is done ought to be done quickly.

IN passing sentence upon a prisoner, the other day, Recorder HACKETT, of New York, said that he wondered that the Almighty had not visited that city with His wrath, like Sodom and Gomorrah, for its wickedness. New York city is the Gibraltar of Democracy.

IF THE State of Kentucky had paid half as much attention to the intellectual and moral improvement of its breed of men as it has devoted to the improvement of its breed of horses, it would have been a sound Republican State long ago. "Tenbroeck" does not offset BLACKBURN.

IT WAS in the year 1864 that HENDRICKS publicly denounced ABRAHAM LINCOLN as a "smutty old tyrant." It was also the year in which Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH saw TILDEN walking around arm in arm with the traitor VALLANDIGHAM. The scene of both incidents was Chicago.

IF THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* is to be believed, TILDEN will vote for the Republican Presidential candidate. That paper says: "The Credit Mobilier rascals are all expected to array themselves on the side of HAYES." TILDEN, it will be remembered, was the father of that conspiracy.

THERE are reasonable grounds for believing that Connecticut will be redeemed from the Democracy in November, and that her six electoral votes will be cast for HAYES and WHEELER. New England has been united at every Presidential election held since the Republican party was founded, and she should certainly reunite in this Centennial year.

THE New York *Mail* tenderly soothes the agony of the Democratic press of that city over the report that 185,000 voters are on the lists in Philadelphia, and the complaint that "New York has not as many by 40,000," by asking how came the Democratic census of 1875 to return over *two hundred and thirty-one thousand voters* in that same New York city.

GENERAL REVEREND GREEN CLAY SMITH, the Prohibition candidate for the Presidency, is of the myriad-minded order of men. In addition to being a warrior, a preacher and a politician, he was last week sworn in as an attorney of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, and now comes the Richmond *Register*, of that State, and says he is to become editor of a weekly newspaper.

PHILADELPHIA is making excellent progress as a commercial port. Last year there were exported from that port 7,631,916 bushels of grain; Baltimore, 8,674,322 bushels, and New York, 38,158,024. This year, up to the close of business on the 22d instant, the shipments of grain were, according to the Philadelphia *Price Current*: Philadelphia, 15,715,665 bushels; Baltimore, 17,279,474 bushels, and New York, 31,549,966 bushels.

THE Democratic press is just now engaged in crying down the reviving prosperity which trade is taking on. These attempts to make political capital out of the depression which was a natural consequence of the Democratic war of the rebellion, are despicable. Trade is reviving; there is no doubt about that; and one would think that in such matters a general interest every newspaper in the country, irrespective of politics, would find comfort.

THE official data of the gross imports of all kinds of grain into the United Kingdom during the past harvest year, show the amount to have been 120,025,182 cwts., an increase of 23,861,082 cwts. as compared with the previous year, and 26,972,721 cwts. as compared with 1873-4. This heavy increase was greatest in corn, wheat following. Of the former, the augmentation was greatest in the amount received in Ireland, and of the latter the increase was mostly in the receipts at English ports.

THE Boston *Journal* naively says that it is impossible to cast a vote so "as to hit the candidate and miss the organization." This is a solid truth. A vote for a Democratic candidate is a vote for the Democratic organization. It is not CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS who is running in Massachusetts; it is the Democratic party. A vote for ADAMS is a vote for the party, which presents him; and a vote in this county for either HOPKINS or COCHRAN is a vote for the party whose candidates they are.

SAM. COX is out in Ohio exhibiting his cap and bells in the interest of TILDEN and "reform." COX was present at the Democratic National Convention of 1864, of which TILDEN was a member, and which adopted the infamous peace platform, declaring the war a failure. On that occasion he made a public speech from a street stand, in the course of which he said:

For less offense than Mr. Lincoln has been guilty of the English people had chopped off the head of the First Charles. *In his opinion Lincoln and Davis ought to be brought to the same block together.*

UNDER the operation of the protective system American industry has become a power in the earth far greater than it has ever been before, and, after making every allowance for present temporary depression, its recent progress may well arrest the attention of English manufacturers. The English newspapers contain frequent statements of late, bearing out this view. The Democratic party, of which HOPKINS and COCHRAN are representative members, is openly pledged to the destruction of the beneficent system under which this notable expansion and progress have taken place.

IT TURNS out that the Democratic House, at its late session, did actually appropriate $485,000 for the payment of Southern claims arising out of the war. The same body, it should be remembered, repealed the rule requiring persons presenting claims to give evidence that they had not been in the rebel service. This is simply the beginning. The election of TILDEN would remove all restraint, and millions and appropriations running up into the billions would be pushed through at railroad speed. Will Messrs. HOPKINS and COCHRANE inform their constituents how they voted upon the above named appropriation?

THE Chicago *Inter-Ocean* is authority for the statement that of all the prominent crooked whiskyites in that city only *one* supports HAYES and WHEELER. They have had a taste of Republican administration, and they don't like it. Another fact is equally significant. None of the ten members of the Board of County Commissioners are supporters of TILDEN and HENDRICKS. Several of them are under indictment for alleged frauds committed upon the county treasury, and only two or three of them retain the confidence of the community which intrusted them with the cares and responsibilities of office. Caught in the toils of the law, and regarded with distrust and aversion, these men turn lovingly to the Democratic party, the sure refuge of rogues.

THERE is perfect moral harmony between the Democratic national and New York State tickets. Either will gratify a taste for robbery and perjury. TILDEN stands charged on unanswerable evidence of defrauding the Government revenue and then lying about it, and DORSHEIMER is similarly charged, on like evidence, with fraudulently taking from the public treasury money which he had not earned. The Democratic party in its downward career has reached the last step that separates it from infamy and ruin. To vote for either of these tickets is to sanction fraud, to honor dishonor, and to reward the breach of civil, municipal and corporate trusts, violated for the purpose of thievishly making money. And this is why the Empire State will at the approaching election be thoroughly redeemed.

INDICATIONS of a sound and real revival of business multiply on almost every hand. There remains only this important element to assure a steady, healthful movement toward real prosperity, and that is a safe and steady political policy. If this is defeated, and a change is inaugurated to place us all at sea again, with new policies and experiments and Southern disturbances, capital will lie dormant, business confidence now in the course of restoration will relapse into distrust; we may and probably shall have in that event worse times than ever, certainly the improving tendencies now apparent will be checked. Business men are thoughtfully considering the situation in its political bearing; every one should consider it in this light, and so act and vote as not to interrupt the natural flow of the prosperous tide which is now setting in.

SOLDIERS AND THE DEMOCRACY.

On December 10th, Mr. FORT, of Illinois, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That in all subordinate appointments, under any of the officers of this House, it is the judgment of this House that wounded Union soldiers, who are not disabled from performance of duty, should be preferred.

I ask that this resolution shall be now considered, and upon it I call the previous question.

This resolution was voted down by the Democratic House of Representatives. There were *ninety-seven Republicans* voted for this resolution, and *one hundred and thirty four Democrats*, including HOPKINS and COCHRAN, voted against it. Some days following this, Mr. CASON submitted the following:

Whereas the people of the United States have lately passed through an internecine war, in which one section of the country has been arrayed against the other, brother against brother and father against son; and whereas we owe the preservation of the Union, the establishment of peace, and the enforcement of law and order to the bravery and patriotic devotion of the loyal soldiers to the Union and its cause; therefore,

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, That we recognize the brave and gallant services rendered by the loyal soldier to his country in the time of its greatest need and peril, and that we do earnestly recommend to the people of our common country the utmost care and watchfulness over the rights and interests of those brave men, securing to each one in need employment, and to such and their families the necessaries and common comforts of life; and in all cases of public employment and in the bestowment of the emoluments of office, that, all other things being equal, the soldier should have the preference over the civilian; and, as one branch of the legislative departments of this Government, we are in favor of laws being enacted by Congress giving liberal pensions to the diseased and crippled soldiers, and to the widows and children and dependent fathers and mothers of those who have died of wounds or diseases contracted while in the service of the Union army, and to each living soldier, and to the widows and heirs of those dead, sugh donations and homesteads as a generous Government can afford to those who have won and preserved to the nation its unity and Constitution.

This resolution was passed, thus showing that the Democratic party at the very outset wished to give the impression to the country that in their administration of the power they eventually expected to gain they would be the friends of the soldiers that defended and preserved the Union. To test their sincerity as well as to place them on the records making their promises in this resolution obligatory, Mr. FORT introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the doctrine just announced by the House in the resolution of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. CASON] is so wise and just that in the judgment of this House it should be followed by officers of the House in filling subordinate places under their authority, and that in all such cases they are hereby instructed to give to well qualified Union soldiers *preference over soldiers of the late Confederate army.*

After debate the resolution met the same fate as the one offered by Mr. FORT, December 10th, the Democrats by a strict party vote voting against the resolution, while the Republicans voted for it. (For names of members voting see *Congressional Record* of January 6th, page 34.)

The reader will see that this resolution was defeated by the Democrats, including HOPKINS and COCHRAN, in a strict party vote, all Republicans voting for it. Words are unnecessary to explain the act speaks for itself. Having broken faith with the soldier by not only removing them from position, but placing Confederate soldiers in their place. The following is the list of *Union soldiers* removed from position and also the names of late Confederate soldiers taking their places. The list tells its own story. The column on the left hand contains the names of employees discharged, and the column on the right those appointed. The Union soldiers discharged have their names printed in small capital letters. The names of Confederates appointed are in *italics*. A star designates the Union soldiers who were disabled by wounds received in the service:

OFFICERS REMOVED AND APPOINTED BY THE DEMOCRATIC HOUSE.

In the Clerk's Office.

OFFICERS REMOVED.	OFFICERS APPOINTED.
S. McPherson, Clerk.	GEO. M. ADAMS, Clerk.
C. Lloyd, Chief Clerk.	G. Adams, Chief Clerk.
M. Bailey, Journal Clerk.	H. H. Smith, Journal Clerk.
J. W. NIGHTINGALE, Tally Clerk.	H. H. Smith, Journal Clerk.
W. K. Mcehaity, Reading Clerk.	*N. S. Brown.*
W. Gilsbee, Reading Clerk.	*T. W. Pettit.*
W. Clayton, Assistant Journal Clerk.	D. Flanagan.
H. BOSENBERGER, Printing Clerk.	*T. O. Towles.*
W. P. White.	W. French.
H. ROSENBERG.	*H. H. Francis.*
J. W. RAUTH.	J. W. Brown.
A. D. Wood.	*H. H. Baker.*
J. Nevens.	*T. B. Dalton.*
J. Moses, Cashier.	E. E. King.
S. Holcombe.	B. Keightley.
H. D. WHARTON.*	J. C. Barr.
J. P. JEFFRIES.	H. M. Beadle.
E. J. CRESSY.	*D. B. Sublet.*
E. F. Minor.	*E. M. Jewell.*
J. PHILLI, Librarian.	J. D. Young.
C. Stephens, Librarian.	W. O. Reeves.
Joseph Harris, Chief Messenger.	J. H. Patterson.
J. B. CLARKE, Jr., Supt. Documents.	*Morgan Rawles.*
G. F. Stinson, Clerk.	C. H. Voorhees.
J. C. Rowland, Clerk.	H. A. Alcott.
J. C. MILLER, Engineer	G. C. Ellison.
LEVI JONES, Assistant Engineer.	J. W. McGiensey.
J. H. Barker, Fireman	C. A. Stewart.
C. P. BURDICK, Fireman	J. H. Rodgers.
H. Brown, Fireman.	Morris.
J. E. SIMMONS, Fireman.	P. M. Higgins.
Hugh Lyons, fireman.	T. Dayseport.
F. BALLENGER.	T. Rafferty.
J. D. Barclay.	L. J. Reilly.
T. H. Sherman, Secretary to Speaker.	C. McKay.
WILLIAM DARNELL.*	W. H. Scudder.
H. S. LIKKER.	*J. H. Smith.*
Thomas Withers.	John P. Dorsey.
DAVID SMALL.	N. M. Lathin.
A. T. SHERMAN.	Franklin Temple.
H. H. Remington.	Robert Richardson.
Arthur L. Thomas.	Elias Polk.
George D. Crawford.	Wm. R. Grubs.
John Grady.	

Under the Doorkeeper.

DISCHARGED.	APPOINTED.
O. Buxton, Doorkeeper.	*L. H. Fitzhugh.*
JOHN BOYD, Assistant Doorkeeper.	J. W. Jennings.
GEO. W. DUNN, Supt. Soldiers' rooms.	A. W. Fletcher.
J. Duffield, Superintendent documents.	*A. W. Reese.*
W. S. YOUNG, Asst. Supt. Documents	C. C. Aleshire.
J. A. PATTON, Mail Clk.	L. Fitzhugh.
J. S. SAMSON, Mess.	Eugene Durnin.
A. S. French, Mess.	*N. S. Goode.*
S. B. Wells, Mess.	S. J. Richardson.
J. W. Chandler, Mess.	William Deegan.
H. Symmes, Mess.	G. H. Lawrence.
GEORGE C. MCPHERSON, Messenger.	*Silas Carr.*
JOHN ARMSTRONG, Mess.	E. A. Dulin.
J. W. WRIGHT, Mess.	F. M. Schell.
WM. ANDERSON, Mess.	John Baxter.
H. DECKER.* Mess.	*P. H. Winston.*
M. J. BUNNELL.* Mess.	*James O. Pulse.*
J. B. EGGLE.* Mess.	Charles W. Combs.
WM. M GIBSON.* Mess.	James G. Long.
S. H. Neaiy.	W. J. McCord.
G. W. Pugh.	*C. C. Buckner.*
E. C. Stevens.	George A. Bacon.
J. L. Kenela.	T. G. Sullivan.
A. Marston.	John Baxter.
J. W. THOMPSON.*	S. O. Hemmingway.
W. HARDING.	*W. Leach.*
Robert O'Hare.	*Patrick Doran*, Messenger to Confederate House.
S. S. SPRAGHAN.	*W. W. Springfield.*
J. N. Hubbard.	6. J. Hudson.
A. H. Lloyd.	T. J. Leary.
E. J. HAMMOND.	S. E. Gillings.
C. H. SEWELL.*	Geo. K. Coleman.
E. Barry.	*J. S. Knight.*
W. G. Brower.	*J. T. Hinkstone.*
JOHN HUNTER.	*W. W. Lester.*
PHIL COLEMAN*	*Thomas T. Dugan.*
Lewis Ellis.	*Frank Smythe.*
J. J. G. BAILE.*	*George F. Hubb.*
Chas. M. Bryant.	*N. B. Henderson.*
W. P. Lawyer.	*H. M. Scott.*
John H. Hersey.	*W. W. Bennington.*
THOMAS H. HARPER.	E. P. Schell.
WM. M. LONG.	James Hall.
T. F. Taylor.	J. Smith.
	James Morrow.
	R. L. Blood.
	Wm. J. Weeks.
	J. R. Dunbar.
	J. H. Dougherty.
	Chas. A. Ebert.
	A. B. Corbusidi.
	B. E. Hamilton.
	Albert E. Roberson.
	L. W. Nelson.
	Samuel M. Freeman.
	Wm. Deegan.
	George M. Lefever.
	E. H. Culin.
	E. D. Brown.
	C. T. Lewis.
	Temple Huston.
	James G. Counts.
	Alex. S. Whiteside.
	Stephen W. Buck.
	E. H. Paxton.
	John B. Trainer.
	Wm. Tucker.
	C. Oney Shindler.
	J. B. Fossett.
	E. L. Rose.
	John Berry.
	JACON HUTTON.*
	Thos G. HIBBEN.*
	Edward Webster.
	Patrick Sullivan.
	James Williams.
Laborers under the Doorkeeper.	*Laborers under the Doorkeeper.*
Jos. T. Jackson.	John L. King.
Alfred Dade.	James Hall.
Geo. Winters, in Navy.	John Berry.
WM. HUTCHISON.	Wm. H. Hall.
Harriet P. Brink, charge Ladies' Retiring-room.	Richard A. Shaw.
	J. M. Johns.
	R. B. Price.
	Benj. Stewart.
	C. N. Mullan.
	A. A. Johnson.
	C. L. Freeman.

Sergeant-at-Arms.

REMOVED.	APPOINTED.
N. G. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms.	J. G. Thompson.
E. L. Whitford, Clerk to Sergeant-at-Arms.	E. Winship.
Chas. Christian, Mess.	R. W. Lennox.

Capitol Police.

COL. GEORGE W. KIRK.	*H. T. Banks.*
W. K. TAYLOR.	Thomas Fealom.
E. S. Atkinson.	J. G. Barker.
E. J. Jones.	F. J. Jones.
J. McNeal.	J. C. Saunders.
J. W. Westfall.	J. Hill.
F. M. Colby.	J. H. Burnham.
A. M. Green.	M. Connolly.

Postoffice.

H. M. SHERWOOD, Postmaster.	*Joseph M. Stewart.*
JAMES F. WILSON, Assistant Postmaster.	*E. Snowden, Jr.*
NORMAN CRANK, Mess.	*A. W. C. Nowlan.*
J. H. Lytle, Mess.	P. S. Goodsell.
F. A. WARDELL.* Mess.	*J. E. Fisher.*
W. B. SESSIONS, Mess.	*G. W. Kennedy.*
C. Palmoni, Mess.	*Edward Este.*
D. E. BRADLEY, Mess.	*E. C. Glass.*
D. T. BISHOP, Mess.	Joseph M. Taylor.
R. S. MCMICHAEL,* Messenger.	*George W. Rock.*
A. M. LEGG, Mess.	*W. Robertson.*
C. M. Thomas, Mess.	*Henry Cook.*
Jas. L. McKee, Mess.	Thomas R. Kirby.
J. D. SEVERN, Mess.	*William B. Lowry.*
R. P. BISHOP,* Mess.	*George T. Rodgers.*
JAS. H. PAINE, Mess.	*Richard Allen.*
J. R. MERTZ,* Mail Agt.	*R. Latham.*

An examination of the table shows that there were discharged from the Doorkeeper's department 23 Union soldiers; from the Clerk's office, 19 Union soldiers, from the Postoffice, 13 Union soldiers; from the Capitol Police, 2, making 57 Union soldiers discharged by the Democratic House since its organization last December. A number of these soldiers were disabled in the service.

There were appointed in their places, as far as can be ascertained, in the Doorkeeper's department, 19 Confederates; in the Clerk's office, 10; in the Postoffice, 14; Capitol Police, 1, and a committee committee clerks—making forty-seven Confederate soldiers appointed. The names of many of the employees of the present House, such as extra messengers, folders and extra committee clerks, cannot be ascertained for the reason that they are paid upon vouchers instead of a regular roll. A great number of these extra employees are ex-Confederate, and if the facts could be ascertained in all the cases, the number of ex-Confederate soldiers appointed would be found to exceed the number of Union soldiers discharged.

STEALING A TOMBSTONE!

It has long been a problem among casuists as to what constituted the heighth or rather depth of human meanness. Some have contended that stealing "coppers" placed upon the eyelids of the dead was an act that surpassed all else in diabolism and general cussedness. Others, while admitting the enormity of this offense, contend that pinging from the pocket of a dwelling, under certain circumstances of peculiar outrage and indignity to the occupant, far exceeded the other in actual atrocity and downright impudence and meanness. It has been reserved, however, for the editor of the *Post* to solve the problem, and to furnish to the world an instance of total depravity that far excels all else that has heretofore been conceived of, as capable of achievement by poor, fallen human nature. What must be thought, by the reflecting and judicious, of a man base and mean enough to steal a whole tombstone and then to appropriate to his own use the entire epitaph, after erasing the name of a deceased friend and substituting that of another party entirely. Such desecration and sepulchral forgery should receive the condign condemnation of every honest man. The fact that it is coolly done by the *Post*, in the interest of the Democratic party, and to promote the election of its candidate for Congress, Mr. HOPKINS, gilds the transaction with an added horror. The Burlington *Hawkeye*, published away off in distant Iowa, some days since printed the "epitaph" of Lieutenant HORNS, a well-known Democratic local politician, which we clip from the *Evening Telegraph* of this city of Wednesday the 27th inst:

HIS EPITAPH.

(From the Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye.)

"When I am gone," said Lieutenant Hobbs, huskily, to the Chairman of the Democratic Committee, "when I am gone—" "Goin' fur?" queried the Chairman. "When I am gone," continued the warrior, not noticing the interruption, "place this inscription above my voiceless head:" And he handed him this: "Here Lies the Standard Bearer of the Party of Reform in an Irredeemable Disguise. He fell a Lingering Victim to the Wrecked and Blasted Hopes, which was just his Blasted Luck. Mortal! Sit at this Little Mound and study wisdom: When you make up your mind to be a Reformer, see first if you would not make a better Fool."

The *Post* of the *next day* (Thursday the 28th) publishes the following editorially:

Ernest has written the following, and gives Bob Elliot to have it put in the inscription in raised letters on his granite monument:

"When I am gone, place this inscription above my voiceless head: Here lies the Standard Bearer of the Party of Reform in an Irredeemable District. He fell a Lingering Victim to Wrecked and Blasted Hopes, which was just his Blasted Luck. Mortal! Sit at the Little Mound and study wisdom: When you make up your mind to be a reformer, see first if you would not make a better Fool."

We forbear further comment upon the foregoing, as the parties are so clearly caught in *flagrante delicto*, with the stolen goods in their possession, and their guilt is also equally manifest as to the commission of the mortuary forgery.

It is not at all probable that the senior editor of the *Post* had anything to do with the matter. He is far too shrewd to be concerned in the perpetration of such a bungling affair. Some of the young men of the *Post's* staff have been out late o' nights and clandestinely brought in the Democratic tombstone to the *Post* sanctum, and grievously wronged their deceased Iowa Democratic friend, Lieutenant Horns, by then and there erasing his name and feloniously and with malice aforethought substituting that of Major ERRETT.

PAYMENT OF REBEL CLAIMS.

Judge CLIFFORD, of the United States Circuit Court, has decided that General LORENZO DOW, of Maine, is liable to a rebel citizen of Louisiana for the value of property taken by him for the use of the army during the war. There is a law of Congress against paying damages to rebels, or settling any claims in favor of rebels, and the officers of the army were particularly enjoined *not* to certify claims for property taken from disloyal persons. The policy of the army was that of all other armies—to subsist off the enemy when in the enemy's country. Yet Judge CLIFFORD now steps in and holds an army officer personally responsible for damages inflicted in obeying his orders.

This decision is an alarming one, because it opens the door wide for a tremendous amount of similar claims. Judge CLIFFORD is one of the few judges left over from BUCHANAN'S or PIERCE'S time, and although a strictly honest and upright man, is naturally biased and influenced by his Democratic leanings. If he, a moderate, cool and cautious Democrat, strains the law so as to favor a disloyal claimant, what may be expected from men who are not either *cool, moderate or cautious?* What would be the decision of a Supreme Court made up of such men as JEREMIAH S. BLACK, SANFORD E. CHURCH, GEORGE H. PENDLETON and General MCCLERNAN? A Democratic Supreme Court, composed of even such men as Judge CLIFFORD, would undoubtedly hold the United States liable for every cent's worth of rebel property taken or used by the army during the war; and the owner of the Appomattox apple tree could demand rent for the ground occupied by the army at the surrender of the rebel forces. TILDEN'S infamous doctrine that the army were trespassers upon every foot they traversed during the war would thus become the supreme law of the land.

It is now certain that, no matter what protestations may be made to the contrary, the success of the Democratic party in this election means the payment of every rebel claim that is presented. The decision in their favor by a Democratic Supreme Judge, is a clear and unmistakable indication of the Democratic drift in that direction. We do not believe the Supreme Court itself will sustain this decision of Judge CLIFFORD; but if TILDEN is elected, and HOPKINS and COCHRAN and such men are sent there to hold up his hands, it will be the easiest thing in the world to add enough judges to the Supreme Court to put CLIFFORD and FIELD into the majority. There will then be no escape from this flood of rebel claims; and the debt of the United States will be swelled from two thousand millions to five thousand millions. This is not a pleasant prospect for an already heavily burdened people; but every man who votes for TILDEN, or HOPKINS, or COCHRAN votes for bringing about that very state of affairs.

JUDGE CLIFFORD, of the United States Supreme Court, sitting at Portland, Maine, as Circuit Judge, the other day rendered a decision confirming the judgment obtained against Colonel NEAL DOW, of the Thirteenth Maine Regiment, in Louisiana, giving damages to a rebel planter against Dow personally for some sugar seized on his plantation by a foraging party from his regiment. They were out foraging and seized some sugar, and the man sued for it, and Dow said, "If you are a loyal man we will give you a receipt, and you will easily get your pay for it." This he refused to do. The sugar was used, and a large part of it was sent to the hospitals. The man sued, and got judgment in a Louisiana court. The United States Circuit Court at Portland confirmed that judgment, and ordered execution to issue for $1,750. It is rightly held that this decision has an important bearing on the Southern claims now before Congress for property destroyed in the rebellion.

THE Democracy had a fine turnout on Saturday night which reflected credit on their County Committee. We looked in vain, however, for the waving plume and prancing steed of JAMES HENDRICKS HOPKINS. The red fire, the Roman candles, the rockets, the transparencies, rich in acrostics and luminous with satire, wit and tallow-dips, and the rank and file in great numbers bearing lighted torches, were all on view, and afforded a fine spectacular display. But where was that great Democratic leader, HOPKINS? Was he voluntarily absent from such an outpouring of Democratic enthusiasm in Allegheny county, or had he been shelved by the managers of the party as a matter of expediency? That great champion of "reform" should have been on hand, by all means, carrying, of course, not the Democratic banner, but having it carefully and closely furled. Mounted on a milk-white charger, and clad in snowy white, or better still in Confederate grey, bearing aloft an illuminated banner with no such miserable device as "*What is all this worth?*" inscribed, but that other sentiment, dear to every Democratic heart, "TILDEN, HENDRICKS, HOPKINS and reform!" Thus panoplied and arrayed, he would had been the cynosure of every eye; but, alas! this great feature of the Democratic demonstration was dexterously omitted, and the public were grievously disappointed thereat. Such illustrious obscurity savors of too much modesty entirely. Mr. HOPKINS and his friends should "discriminate" between what is due to the party itself, and to the personal ambition and aims of their candidate. It is true there is nothing so becomes a man, upon occasion, as meekness and humility. But there are times when it is out of place, and, indeed, savors of cowardice. Let Mr. HOPKINS show himself among those he professes to love so much, and of whose principles he is the especial champion and chosen Representative. Let Mr. HOPKINS be as clearly and intensely Democratic when at home in Pittsburgh, as he is when in Washington as a Representative in the National Capitol.

THE decrease in the import trade of the United States, accompanied by a corresponding increase of exports, noticeable for a number of months past, still continues. Our imports of merchandise in August, as shown by the last monthly return of the Bureau of Statistics, just published, amounted to $35,314,864, as against $44,191,673 for the same month of 1875, and $45,247,367 in 1874, the decline compared with the like month of the last two years being at the rate of about 20 per cent. The exports of domestic produce for the same month, expressed in currency values, are stated at $43,286,074, against $35,699,437 last year, an increase of $7,586,637, or at the rate of 21½ per cent. The first eight months of the calendar year show a very remarkable falling off in imports. The total importations, specie included, exhibit a decline, compared with the same months of last year, of $69,083,779, or at the rate of nearly $103,500,000 per annum. The exports of domestic and foreign merchandise, as reduced to gold value by the Bureau, amount for the same period to $262,200,000, against $323,400,000 last year, showing an increase of $38,800,000 in gold value. Speaking of the remarkable disparity between our imports and exports indicated by these figures, the New York *Bulletin* says:

It is the result of the general economy of consumption. We have consumed less of imported goods, and therefore have imported less, the contraction in this branch of trade having been at the yearly rate of $91,800,000. We have consumed more of domestic products, in proportion to production, and have therefore had more for export, the increase of this exportable surplus having been at the rate of $38,800,000 per annum. As a result of this constantly augmenting creditor balance, we have been able to take back from Europe a very considerable amount of our securities, especially United States bonds, which had previously been bought from us at much lower figures.

These facts also show that the foreign market for our commodities is widening, that our credit is steadily gaining in strength, that the return of prosperity is drawing nearer and nearer, and that the "hard times" Democracy find the very ground on which they stand and croak sliding from under their feet.

Hon. Senator BLAINE, in a late speech in Indiana, said this doctrine of "repudiate one and repudiate all" owned the field at Appomattox to collect ground-rent from GRANT for the occupancy of the field where he received LEE'S surrender, adding:

There has never been so menacing a cloud as this hanging over a free people. More than that, this decision was warmly dissented from by Judge Clark, of New Hampshire. He was brought up in the true faith, but the Supreme Court overruled him in the person of Clifford. Clifford is a pensioned, fungy Democrat, doubly dyed and twisted, dyed in the wool, and coarse wool at that. And, in my judgment, he has carried that case for eight years, and never colored his decision until he, in his ignorance, believed in a Democratic triumph. If there should be a Democratic dreamer here, will not that gentleman tell me why any military battalion or division of the army in the South cannot be sued for every article of trespass?

It is certain that the claim-agents are abroad all over the South. We learn from the Chicago *Tribune* that the rebels of Missouri alone have already prepared claims for eight millions of dollars, and there is proof that Alabama is getting into position with her demand for ten times that amount. The people of the North may as well make up their minds that if TILDEN and HENDRICKS are elected, they will have to pay for all the damage inflicted upon the South by Union troops in their efforts to keep the South loyal to the Government, and that, in addition to this, there will be hundreds of bogus claims impudently thrust in and passed upon favorably by the Democrats. If there are any people in this vicinity who desire to be taxed again to reimburse Southern rebels, after paying the legitimate expenses of the war, they will vote for TILDEN and HENDRICKS, HOPKINS, COCHRAN and "reform."

HORACE GREELEY set it down as an axiom that while all Democrats were not horse thieves, all horse thieves were Democrats. The truth of this statement is strangely illustrated by the tender treatment awarded to the YOUNGER brothers in Missouri. There were three or four of these brothers, and they were the leaders of a large gang of thieves who stopped railroad trains and robbed them, and made themselves a terror throughout the State. But they were Democrats, and the State authorities were never equal to the task of arresting them. Several attempts were made, but they were mere feints, and intended only for show. The St. Louis *Globe* says of them:

The Youngers were safe in their depredations as long as they remained in the Democratic State of Missouri. They were patriots here, and the Legislature was at one time about to grant them a general amnesty.

These robbers, however, ventured into the Republican State of Minnesota. They had grown bold by the immunity shown them in Missouri, and in their reckless daring they organized a raid upon a bank in Northfield and committed the horrible crime of murdering the Cashier for refusing to deliver up the bank keys. The result was that the citizens of Minnesota gave themselves no rest until the gang was captured. The people of that Republican State were not deterred by any political considerations. A thief, with them, is a thief, whether Republican or Democrat, while in Missouri the dominant party does not arrest such fellows as the YOUNGERS for fear of hurting their cause thereby.

"COLONIZING" voters, is a purely Democratic custom, never initiated in a single instance since its organization by the Republican party. The reason is simple enough. To crush the ballot with false votes is to strike a direct blow against national existence, while the whole past, present and future object of the Republican party has been and is to maintain national existence through the purity of the ballot. It is otherwise with the Democratic party. Under cover of a general attack on Republican party management in Indiana, there have lately been sent directly from New York city a large number of Democratic professional ward managers and pugilists to meet others from large Western cities who are collecting gangs of repeaters to take possession of the polls in that State wherever it is possible, and vote when they can. In the Southern tier of counties they propose to run the election entirely, and the "short hairs" in New York who are aware of what is being done have grown so jubilant over the scheme that they started pools on the Indiana election at MORRISSEY'S betting rooms a few nights since, one offering 100 to 80 on the Democratic ticket. Was there ever anything so specious, so shallow as the cry of "Reform" from the mouths of TILDEN, the perjurer, and and his intimate personal confidante MORRISSEY, whose life is one continuous crime; ceaselessly, through summer and winter, by aid of his corps of ropers-in, luring men and youths to his dens in Saratoga and New York?

THE current number of *Scribner's* contains a very interesting paper on "John Chinaman in San Francisco," written by a resident of that city. The importation of the Chinese is regarded as an unmixed evil. No consideration of cheap service, cheap cigars or cheap laundry work is accepted as an offset to the menace of their presence, especially in view of the fact that the 107,000 now in the State are the advance guard of 400,000,000, most of whom would better their condition by coming. The writer has gathered a number of instructive facts in regard to the manner of their shipment and of obtaining employment on arrival. The number of Chinese domestics in San Francisco is estimated at 14,000, boot makers 4,000, cigar makers 3,500, clothiers and wool workers 2,300, washmen 2,200. There are between eighty and ninety cigar factories, which manufacture between nine and ten millions of cigars a month. The writer takes a gloomy view of the prospects of white labor in California if Chinese importation be not checked, but the San Francisco *Call* thinks he is not sufficiently impressed with the fact that the people of the Pacific coast are thoroughly resolved that it shall be checked, and that if one method fails another will be discovered.

THE American Press Association was summarily brought to an end on Saturday last, in New York city, and the National Press Association was immediately organized out of the material of the defunct corporation. It is alleged that the old company had recently been frustrated in all its efforts to increase its facilities, and had been running into debt, mainly through the action of one man, who controlled a majority of the stock, and held the position of treasurer. The minority, however, aided by the manager, quietly organized a new company, and on Saturday night last discharged all the employees and correspondents of the American Press Association, and immediately hired them again for the new company. Thus Mr. R. JOHNSTON was left with a majority of the stock and with an office, but without an employee to furnish news, or any newspaper to take news if it were furnished. Mr. JOHNSTON pronounces the affair a roguish piece of business, intended to cheat him and the creditors of the association. He intends to apply to the Court for an injunction to restrain the new concern from using the machinery of the old.

ANTICIPATING the eventual national ascendancy of the Democratic party, the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, whose editor was Chairman of the last National Democratic Convention, says:

In time we shall have a revenue tariff. The country will not submit to pay New England hundreds of millions of dollars, getting hence only three millions of taxes. A thing is seen now in Mr. Lincoln's own fabrication will be applied. The factories will suspend. The great commercial houses will go into bankruptcy. Grass will grow in the market-places. Poverty, rags and gaunt, will stare the millionaires in the face. Just as the South is suffering will New England suffer; and, when the trial comes, New England will be on the same arguments which we use to-day.

The rancorous tone of this extract shows that the Southern Democrats hate the Northern people as bitterly as they ever did, and that they intend to feed fat their wicked revenge upon the earliest opportunity. And such men as HOPKINS and COCHRANE, who stand upon the same platform as the author of the above malicious threat, are confidently relied upon to help them.

VACATION—WEATHER—A PITTSBURGH ER AND THE KAISER.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

LEIPZIG, SAXONY, August 25, 1876.

We are having our autumn vacation and every one is gone off for a tour, that is, everyone who is any one. Society here is divided into classes, and the lines are sharp and well-defined. All male citizens over twenty-one vote for members of the Imperial Parliament; but the people elect electors, as we do in our Presidential contests; and by some arrangement not very clear to my mind, four workingmen, or two merchants, count for one gentleman or scholar. So, a gentleman or scholar's body servant receives half of somebody, and a workingman one quarter. Well, the quarters are all at home and at work, most of the halves ditto, and the *folks* have gone to Switzerland or the Thuringian Forest—where there are not many trees—or to some watering place to get their lives repaired. For six weeks there are no lessons and no lectures.

They think the weather hot, and so we have been comfortable in summer dresses, without a fire, provided with good fires in the air and underclothing. It is very dry, and crops are suffering. One young man died of sun stroke; but he was not well, had overslept and started for his place of business without having taken his coffee. We were surprised at the interest, the explanations and the comments occasioned by the case, and still more at the serious complaints of heat, when we were simply comfortable.

We have had quite a university breeze in our sober city, and a Pittsburgher is responsible. Wm. J. M. Sloane, son of Professor Sloane, of Allegheny Theological Seminary, passed his examination week before last, with so much credit to himself and his Gamaliel, Professor Fleisher, that he had to run away to get rid of the handshakings and congratulations of his friends, and is hiding some place now in Paris or England, on his way home. Mr. Sloane was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, spent most of his boyhood in New York city, graduated in Columbia College, taught four years in Mr. Newell's school in Pittsburgh, and returned now to this city.

He has been four years in Germany, and has become so thoroughly Teutonized that he should be compelled to take out naturalization papers before being allowed to vote in the United States.

He spent three years in Berlin as private secretary to Minister Bancroft, and became a favorite in the court circle. We have frequently heard him spoken of as "the most promising young American in Europe."

He has just finished the University course in Arabic, Hebrew, philosophy, and his Thesis, which is a review of some dead and forgotten Arabic poet, is said to be the finest that has passed the board. He proposes to spend his life teaching